The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,118.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 26	,, 36
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 22
One month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-6-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½

As. or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 5th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 5	Leave Colombo	Dec. 14
,, Goa	,, 7	,, Galle	,, 16
,, Mangalore	,, 8	,, Negapatam	,, 18
,, Cannanore	,, 9	,, Pondicherry	,, 19
,, Tellicherry	,, 9	,, Madras	,, 21
,, Calicut	,, 10	,, Coconada	,, 23
,, Beypore	,, 10	,, Vizagapatam	,, 24
,, Cochin	,, 11	,, Bimlipatam	,, 27
,, Alleppy	,, 12	,, Gopalapore	,, 25
,, Tuticorin	,, 13	,, Pulee Point	,, 26
Arrive CALCUTTA			,, 27

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th December 1871, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY	Dec. 11	Leave BUSSORAH	Dec. 29
,, Kurrachee	,, 15	,, Fao	,, 29
,, Guadur	,, 16	,, Bushire	,, 30
			Jan.
,, Muscat	,, 18	,, Linga	,, 2
,, Bunder Abbas	,, 20	,, Bunder Abbas	,, 3
,, Linga	,, 22	,, Muscat	,, 5
,, Bushire	,, 24	,, Guadur	,, 7
,, Fao	,, 25	,, Kurrachee	,, 10
Arrive BUSSORAH	,, 27	Arrive BOMBAY	,, 12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 14th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste.....	1st Class. £ 50 0 0	2nd Class. £ 35 0 0	Deck. £ 19 0
,, Port Said...	£ 37 0 0	£ 25 0 0	£ 14 6
,, Suez	£ 36 0 0	£ 23 0 0	£ 13 0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For luggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 9th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste.....	£50	£35
To Suez.....	£36	£22

(See Special Advertisement.)

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 16th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

To Trieste.....	Cabin. £40	Deck, with Food. £19- 0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Alexandria, Egypt, Marseilles, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The time between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a continuation full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for the service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their luggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£8

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 3 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 2 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 24th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 2nd December, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN (3,138 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain D. Reynolson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI.....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, 650 ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMBU (1,685 tons and 300 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 7th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 5th December.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 2nd proximo.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSON, 1,391 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez..... £30
Ditto to Liverpool £60

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

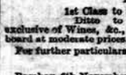
For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£22	£15	£8
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	39	25	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (time shipment at Genoa).....	62	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

EGITTO, on TUESDAY, 5th December 1871.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

PILGRIMS TO JEDDA.

THE s.s. SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the RED SEA PORTS on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December next, calling at Aden, Hodeida, Jeddah, and Suez.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 25th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship INVERNESS, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th November 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE ,,* Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,

By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.

In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India, for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles. Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Mennet, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless ..... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ..... 30 to 150
Gold do. do. do. ..... 80 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ..... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from ..... 10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rosette.
A BLENDED ASSORTMENT OF MOZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST FEW NIGHTS OF THE GREGORYS,

(Previous to their departure for Calcutta)

In their large and commodious Pavilion on the Esplanade, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, AND TO-MORROW, SATURDAY.

LAST PERFORMANCES of the WONDERFUL DOGS and PONIES.

LAST TIMES of the best GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION that have ever appeared in Bombay.

LAST NIGHTS of the CHARACTERISTIC SONGS.

LAST NIGHTS of the COMIC PANTOMIMES.

LAST NIGHTS of all the ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Doors open at 8-15; commence at 9. Carriages for 11.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MID-DAY PERFORMANCE.

For the convenience of Families and Children; commencing at 3, and terminating at 5 o'clock.

Reserved Chairs, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Paradis, Rs. 1.

Soldiers in uniform and Children half-price.

Schools admitted at one-fourth the usual price.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1872.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 30th November 1871.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Glasgow—50, West George Street.
London—2, King William Street.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.

Agents in Bombay,

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1871.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of BEST LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY COAL, to the BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, Limited, to be delivered at the Press House at Colaba from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Coal" will be received up to noon on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1871.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
BRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Bom'ay Press Co., Ld.

TENDER OF LANDING COAL.—The BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is prepared to receive TENDERS for the LANDING and CONVEYANCE of COAL and GOODS from Ships in the Harbour or from the Bunders as may be required, to the Gas Works, Chinchpoogly, during the year 1872. The Specification and Form of Tender can be had on payment of Re. 1, and all information obtained at the Offices of the Company, 13, Marine Street, Fort, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tenders for Landing Coal, &c.," to be addressed to the Undersigned and sent in at or before noon of the 11th December.

The Company does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

Ph. EDINGER, Jr.,
Deputy Manager and Engineer.

1st December 1871.

FOR SALE, a 12-bore double-barrelled BREACH-LOADING RIFLE, Pin Fire, by Dougall. Price Rs. 400.—Apply for particulars by letter to CLAIRE, Post Office, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

Now landing, from different Steamers, MESS STORES, WINES, BEER, SPIRITS, and GENERAL SUNDRIES; STOCK, suitable for CHRISTMAS presents. Detailed List will appear in a few days.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Tea and Coffee Sets	from 75	0 to	85 0
Sauce Boats	,, 55	0 to	85 0
Forks, Spoons, &c.			
Butter Knives	3	0	4 0
Sugar Tongs	7	8	9 0
Ice Tongs	5	0	6 0
Nut Crackers	1	12	2 0
Centre Pieces	from 50	0 to	55 0
Cruet Stand (new pattern) Elephant and Camel	from 25	0 to	32 0
Butter Pots	,, 25	0	23 0
American Double Walled Ice Pitchers	35	0	38 0
Ice Pails	from 8	8 to	12 0
Children's Mugs, in Morocco Cases	from 12	0	upwards
Do. Knife, Fork, & Spoon do	from 7	0	upwards
Drinking Flasks or Pigeon	from 35	0	upwards
Do. Horns, with glass bottoms	from 1	0	upwards
Do. Pewter do.		3 8	
Silver Pencil Cases } Ivory do. } Mordan's	from 3	0 to	12 0

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

JUST RECEIVED.

NEW GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

ALSO

A QUANTITY OF CHILDREN'S TOYS.

Chocolate Menier, in ½ pound packets.....	0 12	
Ladies' Scent Casques, 2 and 4 Bottles .....from	6 0	upwards
Ladies' Companions ..... from	0 0 to	8 8
Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes ..... from	8 0	upwards
Papier Mache and other Ink Stands..... from	3 0 to	18 0
Bezique, for 2 or 4 persons ..... from	4 8 to	12 0
Work Markers (by Cavendish), per pair	3 8	

GOLD LOCKETS, PINS, STUDS, AND SOLITAIRES.

The new double quilled Colouring Clay Pipe,
Charcoal Pipes, &c., &c.
And all requisites.

BULL AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Now Ready,

THACKER, VINING, AND Co.'s Revised Price Lists.

No. 1, Surveying and Mathematical Instruments, Drawing Materials, &c., &c.
No. 2, Stencil Plates, illustrated.
No. 3, Artists' requisites, by Winsor and Newton and others, for drawing, painting, and illuminating.

THACKER, VINING, AND Co., Bombay.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Calcutta and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay and Poona:—Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Treacher & Co., and D. S. Kemp & Co.
Calcutta:—Wyman & Co.
Allahabad:—Kellner & Co.
Alexandria:—D. Robertson & Co.
London:—G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

PASSENGERS FROM OUTSTATIONS,

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, &c., &c.,

Can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS;
FOLDING CHAIRS,
CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES,
THE COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, &c., &c.,
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality;
PIPES, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS,
Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Curry Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce.
INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOOD
Nursery Lamps and Appliances;
LUNCHEON BASKETS,
POCKET CANTEENS, AND DRAM FLASKS:
PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS.
LADIES' METAL BONNET BOXES AND TRUNKS.
STATIONERY;
Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes, Writing Cases, &c., &c.:
TOILET REQUISITES;
Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c.
WINES AND SPIRITS
of every description of the best brands
from
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FORT ESTABLISHMENT:
Opposite the Post Office and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.
BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT,
Opposite to Byculla and near to the Adelphi Hotel,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE—BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS Co., Limited.—TENDERS for the supply of BRICKS, required by the Undersigned, until the 9th December. Particulars and forms of Tender can be had on application. We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate (above Messrs. Thomson & Co., Asquith & Co., and Hospitals Allibhoy & Co.). Rent from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. Also a Ground Floor, next to Messrs. Asquith & Co., which is well adapted for a Show Room. For further information apply to

FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKER.

Cumballa Hill, Bombay, October, 1871.

OLEOGRAPHS,

AFTER OLD MASTERS AND MODERN PAINTERS.

NOVEL, BEAUTIFUL, AND VERY ATTRACTIVE SUBJECTS.

FACSIMILES OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE LAST SUPPER, 27 by 14½. By Leonardo da Vinci..Rs. 30

Leonardo da Vinci was born in 1445, and died in 1520. This masterpiece was painted for the Church of the Dominicans, by order of the Duke of Milan.

MADONNA DELLA SEDIA, 15 by 15. By Raphael.... ,, 16

**** A very fine copy of the well-known painting in the Pitti Palace, Florence; considered to be Raphael's *chef d'œuvre.*

MATER DOLOROSA, 12 by 10. By Carlo Dolci ... ,, 16

GOOD-BYE, MOTHER, 23 by 18. By Michis ... ,, 30

The CLOISTER of CERTOSA, near Pavia, 11 by 8. By Ferrario ... ,, 8

COURT of an OLD CASTLE, 11 by 8. By Ferrario ... ,, 8

BEATRICE CENCI, 25 by 28. By R. Fontana ... ,, 24

This picture represents Beatrice Cenci in prison, very shortly before her execution, sitting to the painter Guido for the portrait which has since become so celebrated, and which is now in the Palazzo Barberini at Rome. It is after a painting by R. Fontana, and this touching episode in the life of the ill-fated maiden, comprising the prison interior, the portrait of Guido, of Beatrice, and the Turnkey is well represented, and forms a very interesting grouping of an attractive but somewhat sad subject.

THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE, 7 by 10. By J. M. W. Turner ... ... ,, 16

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE, 7 by 10. By J. M. W. Turner ... ... ,, 16

These are very charming and bright little copies of the two world-renowned pictures in the National Gallery.

* On the ENGLISH COAST, 23 by 17. By F. Krause ... 25

* DUTCH PORT, 21 by 17. By F. Krause 25

* A very beautiful pair after this celebrated Painter.

DRACHENFELS (on the Rhine), 23 by 17. By F. Krause ... 25

MARXBURG do. 23 by 17. By F. Krause ... 25

GODESBERG, 23 by 17. By Hiller 25

MELK (on the Danube), 23 by 17. By F. Krause 25

VERONA (a very fine view of this picturesque city), 23 by 16. By F. Krause ... ... ,, 21

SWAN BAY (English), 30 by 20. By Mahlk ghst 30

GOSAU—LAKE, 30 by 20. By Puttner 30

DEPARTURE, on the LAKE of THUN, 30 by 21. By Triebel ... ... ,, 25

TELL'S CHAPEL, 27 by 19. By Lucke 21

* SPRING—MORNING, 30 by 20. By Waagen 30

* SUMMER—MID-DAY, 30 by 20. By Waagen 30

* AUTUMN—EVENING, 30 by 20. By Waagen 30

* WINTER—NIGHT, 30 by 20. By Waagen 30

At the WATERING-PLACE, 30 by 20. By Mahlknecht ... 30

This picture has attracted much attention, and is in great demand.

LAKE of the FOUR CANTONS, 30 by 20. By Waagen ... 30

† FLYING DEER, 23 by 17. By H. Freese 25

‡ FIGHTING DEER, 23 by 17. By H. Freese 25

A very spirited pair.

§ In the TYROL (Wild Ache), 23 by 19. By Engelhardt ... 25

§ LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, 21 by 19. By Engelhardt. 25

The REICHENBACH on ROSENLAUI, 17 by 13. Prof. Pape 18

The WETTERHORN, 17 by 13. By Engelhardt 18

MOON-RISE, near BEINA, ELV. (Norwegian Landscape), 34 by 25. By Baade 50

VIEW—The SCHACHEN VALLEY, 34 by 25. By Schwan... 50

INNER PORTS (Dutch), 34 by 25. By Mesterheim 50

BERCHTESGADEN (Tyrol), with the WATZMANN, 34 by 23. By Aerttinen 45

BLUMLISALP, 28 by 19. By Engelhardt 42

WETTERHORN, 28 by 19. By Engelhardt 42

GREAT STUIBEN-FALL, in the OETZ VALLEY, 27 by 23. By Engelhardt. 42

BLANKENBURG, in the HARTZ, 28 by 19. By Meyerheim. 42

LITTLE RED PETTICOATS and Her PUSSY, 24 by 17. By Bischlag... 24

** This is a delight ful little picture of a young girl holding her kitten to a mirror.

"THE YOUNG BULL," 24 by 17. By Paul Potter... ... 63

Paul Potter, termed the Raphael of Animals, was born in 1625, and died at Amsterdam from over-work at the age of 25. He painted the landscape known by the name of "The Young Bull" at the age of 22; it is composed of a young brown bull, three sheep and their shepherd, all of life-size.

** The present copy is pronounced by all who have seen the original to be a perfect facsimile of it in all but size.

Any of the above can be framed, to order in rich deep gold frames. A variety of patterns to select from.

** A reduction made in the Price of the Oleographs when several are taken.

* These four pictures are uniform in size. The subjects are Swiss and German lake and m

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 30th NOV., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 30th Nov., 11-10 A.M.; via Turkey, 29th Nov., 5-2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 29th Nov, 7-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 29th Nov., 5-29 P.M. From Continent of America, via Russia, 30th Nov., 9-42 A.M. Cable right to Pera; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE,

From Monday, 20th Nov., to Saturday, 25th Nov. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	2,635	6	0
House Rate	5,430	15	2
Police Rate	1,544	9	7
Lighting Rate	1,544	9	7
Water Rate	9,857	10	5
Halalcore Cess	2,6:0	0	2
Market Fees	2,283	1	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	84	0	0
Miscellaneous Fees	904	4	11
Fines and Penalties	176	12	0
Town Duties	19,365	13	10
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,100	0	0
Total Rs....	48,552	3	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Carwar, Nov. 27.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Nov. 27.
	Victoria Bridge	Lawry	Mauritius, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Malacca (s)	Bernard	China.
	Annie Frost	Smith	Bimlipatam.
	Jumna	Laing	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Taptee, to Cutch.

HOOGHLY.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.		
27	Bunheer (s)	Gavin	Moulmein, Nov. 19.
	Sir Hugh Rose	O'Brien	Moulmein, Nov. 16.
	Brechin Castle	Smith	Greenock, Aug. 17.
	Hippogriffe	Bews	Mauritius, Oct. 16.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVAL.	
27	Lizzie	Boston.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 30.

Gellie, Captain, 30th Native Infantry, on duty, to Jhansie.
Maconochie, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, to rejoin, to Deesa.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 29th November, 1871.

The Officer Commanding at Ahmednugger is requested to detail an officer for the 3rd Hussars, to proceed to Bombay, to relieve Capt Pitt from Remount duties.

The officer so detailed will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The undermened officers detailed to go through a course of instruction in Army Signalling had permission to proceed from Sattara and Sholapoor, respectively, to Poornudhur and back at the public expense:—

Capt Trench, 11th Regt N I.
Capt Morvy, 28th Regt N I.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 792, dated 22nd Nov 1871, to Asst Apothecary D. Duffy, of the Ben Sub Medl Dept, is "on medical certificate."

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Maj James Stuart Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, for eighteen months.

Captain G W Hawes, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

The following appointments are made:—

Maj J M Sexton, S C, Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl, to be an Asst Qr-Mr Genl on the Establishment, vice Maj Weir, who resigns.

Capt A G Huyshe, 49th Foot, Offg Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl, to be a Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl on the Establishment, vice Maj Sexton.

Capt G C Gore, 83rd Foot, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl during the absence of Capt Fraser, or until further orders.

Capt (Brev Maj) C M Griffith, S C, Offg Brig Maj, to be a Brig Maj on the Establishment, vice Maj Plomer, whose tenure of office will expire on the 30th inst.

Maj Genl W. F. Beatson, Ben Infy, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the condition of clause 2 of G O by the Govt of India No. 952, dated 22nd Oct 1861, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Qr-mr E J Fleming, No. 4 Light Field Baty, Hydrabad Contingent, for two years.

Lt W H Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Apothecary D Munday, of the Bom Sub Medl Service for one year.

Conductor H Macnee, of the Ordnance Dept, for two years.

Surg Maj Davey acted as Principal Medical Storekeeper from 25th June to 14th July 1871.

Capt Fulton, 5th N I, performed the duties of the Commissariat Dept at Aden from 29th July to 24th Aug 1871.

Brig Genl E Kaye, C B, A, Comdg at Mooltan, is allowed a furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of clause 2 of G O by the Govt of India No. 952, dated 22nd Oct 1861.

Col J C Graves, C B, Comdg 3rd Regt Light Cav, is granted a furlough in India from the 15th Nov 1871 to the 31st March 1872, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P Ryan, Asst Secy to Govt, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India a further extension of leave of absence for three months, on sick certificate.

Lt Col W C Parr, Acting Political Supt, Pahlanpoor, availed himself of the leave granted to him by Notification of 13th inst, from the 30th Oct 1871.

For the Notification in this Dept, dated the 15th inst, published at page 1219 of the *Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, read "The Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to recognize Mr. Johannes Brandenburg as Acting Consul in Bombay for the Austrian-Hungarian Govt during the leave of Mr. A C Gumpert."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Birdwood to act as Judge and Session Judge of Ratnagherry until further orders.

Mr G MacLeod, Acting Supernumerary Depy Collr, attached to the Rohree Divizion, is invested with the powers of a Sub Magt of the second class in the Shikarpoor District, and with powers to commit to the Sessions Court.

The following appointment, made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is confirmed by the Right Hon the Govr in Council:—

Mr G A Summers, Asst Registrar on the Appellate Side of the High Court, acted as Depy Registrar, during the absence of Mr Khunderao Chimunrao Sedarkar on privilege leave, namely from the 17th Oct to the 16th Nov 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr E L Anderson, Acting Asst District Supt of Police, Kurrachee, is allowed an extension of one month of the leave, on medical certificate, granted to him by Govt notification dated the 10th inst.

Asst Surg R M Wall, Genl Duty, Poona, has been placed in temporary medical charge of the Jail at Yerrowda, from 1st Oct 1871.

Maj R M Wallace to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee during the absence of Lt-Col Southey, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr S N Tagore, Acting Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona, and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J T Candy to act as Asst Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, during the absence of Mr S N Tagore, on leave, or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 25 of Act XI of 1865, the Right Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lallshankur Comlashunkur, Clerk of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, to be Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Nariad, during the absence of Rao Saheb Motilal Lalbhai, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Johnston acted as Junior Col and Mag of Colaba, from the 24th to 31st Oct 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr A C Jervoise, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, under chapter 6 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Messrs J King and H R Cocks acted as Collr and First Asst Collr of Kaira, respectively, from 16th Sept to 15th Oct 1871, both days inclusive.

Mr. A F Bellasis, having resumed charge of the Office of Comsr of Customs, Salt, and Opium, on the forenoon of the 16th ult, the unexpired portion of the nineteen months' furlough, granted to him from the 17th April 1870, is cancelled.

Mr. G B Reid acted as Second Asst Collr and Magis of Poona, from the 29th Aug 1871, during the absence of Mr. G H Johns, on three months' privilege leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Secy of State has sanctioned the conversion of the fifteen months' furlough, granted by this Govt to Mr. C Gonne, C S, into one of two years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayen Vasudewjee is appointed a Member of the Committee of the Govt Savings Bank, in the room of Mr C B Reynolds, who has resigned that office.

Mr A G Hynes is appointed to act as Govt Auditor and Inspr of Accounts of the New Bank of Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R W Mathews.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt W C Morris received charge of the office of the Ex Engr Northern Concan, from Capt J R Maunsell, R E, on the afternoon of the 15th Nov 1871.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been admitted as Members of the Bombay Educational Service, with effect from the dates set opposite to their names:—

Mr Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, 19th Dec 1870.

Mr More-hwar Atmaram Tarkhedkar, vice Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, 23rd Dec 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Rev W Maule, L L B, to officiate as Archdeacon and Commissary, vice the Venerable C H Leigh-Lye, with effect from the 1st prox and until further orders.

The Rev W Maule, L L B, Chaplain of Colaba, is appointed to act as Senior Chaplain of the Cathedral, from 1st Dec next.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J F C Ford, Accountant to the Dockyard, has been allowed leave of absence to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for a period of 15 months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 4	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 11	11 A.M.	
China	,, 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 21	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 2	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

AN AMATEUR CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE

FREEMASONS' HALL, CUMBALLA HILL ROAD, ON TUESDAY, THE 5TH DECEMBER 1871.

COMMITTEE.

Henry Morland, Esq.
Colonel Fenn, C.B., R.A.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq.
Sidney Barlow, Esq.
Herr Schmuck.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.
T. R. Light, Esq.
R. L. Key, Esq.
Judge Mancokjee Cursetjee.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture ..... Tancredi ..... Rossini.
2—Chorus ..... Farewell to the Forest ..... Mendelssohn.
3—Solo Violin ..... Tremolo ..... De Beriot.
4—Trio ..... Oh Memory! ..... Leslie.
5—Solo Baritone .....
6—Chorus ..... La Grande Duchesse ..... Offenbach.

PART II.

1—Overture ..... Fra Diavolo ..... Auber.
2—Solo Soprano ..... My Mother bids me bind my Hair ..... Haydn.
3—Chorus ..... Il Carnovali ..... Rossini.
4—Solo Flute ..... Napolitaine ..... Clinton.
5—Chorus ..... March of the Men of Haarlech.

The Concert to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

Tickets, Rs. 5 each, may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING, AND CO., Rumpart Row, where a plan of the Concert Room can be seen and Reserved Seats secured.

Admission by Tickets only.

No money will be received at the door.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY:

BIRTH.

HART—November 27th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Barrack Master Eugene Hart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GOLDIE—JEFFERSON—November 30th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, assisted the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, Lieutenant Mark H. G. Goldie, Royal Engineers, to Amy Isabel, eldest daughter of J. Jefferson, Esq., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGRAM—November 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of Geo. J. Bagram, Esq., of a daughter.

DILLON—November 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of John Dillon, Postal Department, of a son.

MATTHEWS—November 21st, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of 1st Class Assistant Ap thecary T. F. Matthews, of a son.

MOORE—November 24th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lewis Moore, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUMMINS—DORMIEUX—November 24th, at the Free School Church, by the Rev. T. W. Gray, M.A., Arthur William Cummins, to Miss Minnie Dormieux.

DEATHS.

DRIVER—November 14th, at Goalpara, Assam, Augustus, son of H. Driver, Esq., late of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, aged 16 years.

TOKER—November 25th, at Goruckpore, Mary Champion, the infant daughter of Lieutenant A. C. Toker, 18th N. I., aged 5 months and 20 days.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1871.

THE favourable turn which the illness of the Prince of Wales has now taken justifies the hope that His Royal Highness will soon regain his usual health; and it becomes allowable for the press to speak of thoughts which must have passed through the minds of most of us during the last few days, while it seemed not unlikely that the Prince's fever would have a fatal termination. The seemingly too probable contingency of the early death of the Heir to the Crown gave a new and serious interest to the speculations in which we have all been prone to indulge about the spread of Republicanism in England. Mr. Odger, we know, has sworn that Albert Edward shall never ascend the throne of England; and, if the Prince were out of the way, might not the English people, enlightened by the preaching of Republican missionaries, cease to care about struggling to maintain the institution of Royalty, represented as it would be only by a Queen who hardly shows herself to her subjects and by young children of whom the nation knows nothing? Our own impression is that Royalty is a plant much more deeply rooted in English soil than Mr. Odger and his allies affect to believe. Englishmen must have something to talk about; and in dull times, when all goes well, there is some amusement to be got out of letters and leading articles in the newspapers which are full of mysterious hints as to the power and influence of the International Association and the discredit into which Monarchy has fallen throughout the country. Nor is it to be wondered at that shallow and conceited politicians like Sir Charles Dilke, who have been "found out" by the House of Commons, should try to make capital by appealing to a popular sentiment which, after all, is only superficial. But the Queen might recover her lost popularity at any moment if she would but live in London and give frequent entertainments during the season; and, though it has been the fashion to run down the Prince of Wales, now that he has been dangerously ill, the really good-hearted English people will call to mind with what frankness and cordiality he has striven to fulfil the social duties of his high station. It may not be a great thing that His Royal Highness is always ready to lay the foundation-stone of a hospital or a grammar school, or to take the chair at a public dinner in aid of some charity; but the Prince plays his part in such ceremonies with good taste and an unaffected desire to please, and there is no reason to suppose that he is wanting in the tact and common sense which a Constitutional Monarch ought to possess. The newspapers are fond of lecturing His Royal Highness on his love of pleasure, and holding up to him for imitation the example of the Crown Prince of Prussia; but it must be remembered that Englishmen are excessively jealous of any attempts on the part of the Heir to the Throne to take an active part in public affairs, and during the autumn manœuvres the Prince showed that it is not his own wish to shirk the serious duties of life, and that he has at least plenty of pluck and energy in him even when his rashness has brought him into a scrape. Mr. Odger would find Albert Edward, we fancy, a more awkward antagonist than he imagines. The Prince of Wales is by no means the sort of man to give up his rights without a struggle; and in case of need we do not doubt that he would find the majority of the people of England eager to fight on his side. The fabric of English society is too firmly cemented, and the influence of national traditions is too strong, for the people to wish to make sudden changes. In point of fact, England is a Commonwealth, or Republic, already. No class or individual in the nation can complain of oppression; and it shows how trifling are the grievances of the agitators against Royalty, when they have nothing to find fault with but the grant of a few thousands a year to the daughter of the Queen. In their hearts Mr. Odger and his friends must be well assured that their grand speeches about the Republic are merely so much idle talk; that in the day of danger all the strength of English society, which does not consist of a demoralized nobility and a timid bourgeoisie, would be arrayed against them; and that it is only by slow and steady progress, not by revolution, that institutions which have stood the test of time as those of England have can be altered. Their own friends in other countries tell them to abstain from the folly of imitating the Radicals of the Continent; and one feels reassured as to the chances of a successful revolution in England, on reading the words of wisdom in which an eminent Parisian Communist, in the new number of the *Fornightly Review*, counsels his English friends to renounce all schemes of violence in their own country. "The criticisms," says M. Jules Andrieu, in his paper on *The Paris Commune*, "here directed against monarchy as the royalist 'party of order' dreams of it in France, can only be understood if you remember that a careful analyst does not judge the contents of a bottle by its label. Many a republic (so-called) is a monarchy, if it maintains, like that of '48, or consolidates, like that of M. Thiers, the institutions proper to monarchy. Some monarchies, on the other hand, are amply more republican than such republics. An exile is just as much bound to abstain from flattery as from insult to the country which gives him shelter: enough, therefore, to say that Great Britain is an aristocratic republic under the *raison sociale* of a king or queen; and that since her (essentially financial) aristocracy understands the policy of concession better than did the Roman senate, she is republican at bottom, republican by her future, and by her power and science in the matter of industrial association. If the writer may in good manners meddle with English questions, he would say that, being a revolutionary in his own country—where the power of reaction makes the formula of revolution inevitably 'all or nothing'—he would be disposed in England to break up his programme of reforms, and consent one day to one partial progress, and another day to another, towards the end which is identical for all nations."

WE are informed that the result of the negociations with the Karbharees of the Kattywar Chiefs is that they have consented to the formation of a judicial tribunal to hear and determine the complaints of Bhyads and Mulgirassias. The proposals of the Chiefs, which are said to be liberal, are now before the Governor in Council; and, the necessity of diplomacy having ceased, the Karbharees have gone to wash away their sins in the Ganges, and the First Political Assistant, Mr. Jardine, goes back to the Wudwan Agency. It is to be hoped that the settlement on which their wits and industry have been employed will be a safe and lasting one; and not carry in it the seeds of its own decay, as many other systems have done, among which we may instance Colonel Keatinge's treatment of these Girassias. Doubtless, the principal reasons for confidence are that much discussion had taken place before the present diplomacy began; that both the Chiefs and the Agency officers have been consulted, and that the expected arrival of Col. W. Anderson, the Political Agent, to give the benefit of his long experience in advising on the act of settlement, will probably prevent any insidious error or omission, defeating the intentions of the Bombay Government in securing justice for an oppressed class of men.

The subject is not one on which the public outside of Kattywar and Gujerat have much enlightenment; and while some of us have gained from the Administration Reports a hazy idea that a Girassia is a sort of landowner, very few have any glimmer of light as to what a Bhyad is. In former articles we have attempted to show the general bearings of the question at issue; but some further particulars may not be uninteresting. The fact as stated by the best informed authorities is that the word "giras" is of about as extensive meaning as the word "miras" in the southern parts of India. Its etymology has never been certified. Todd, in his Annals of Rajasthan, hazards a conjecture that it may be derived from the same old root as the English word "vassal." The late Mr. Kinloch Forbes speaks of it as equivalent to "hereditary holdings." The same meaning is given to it by the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone in some of his minutes; but neither of these authorities was attempting a scientific or exact definition. The word implies quite different things in Kattywar, in the neighbouring zillahs of Gujerat, and in Central Rajpootana. In Kattywar, the popular opinion is that the Mulgirassias are the descendants of the original proprietors of the soil, who appear to have exercised a rude but plenary jurisdiction over their villages of serfs before the present dynasties consolidated their power. The Girassia of the village is still a sort of Squire of the parish; the serfs are still alluded to, and allude to themselves, as his "lok," or people; and, on occasions of crime occurring, the Girassia usually assists in discovering the criminal. As the Rajpoot dynasties overcame the aboriginal possessors, or the Rajpoots who had settled in Kattywar before them, it is probable that many of these village aristocrats were shorn of their rights: many probably succumbed in order to get the protection of a powerful chief. It was till recent times by no means uncommon for a Girassia to promise payment of bero or land-tax to the neighbouring Chief, in order to get his aid against some other usurper. In the settlement of the Guzerat zillahs early in this century, the position of the Guzerat Girassias was investigated by the able and experienced men who then ruled the Presidency. Mr. Elphinstone was of opinion, we believe, that the land known as "Wanta," and frequently in possession of the Girassia, was the fourth part of the village which had been left to the Rajpoot Squires when the Mohammedan Government sequestrated the remaining three quarters. The Mohammedan author of Meerat Ahmudee places this division in the time of Sultan Ahmed. The Zemindars had rebelled and been evicted, and "had thereupon, as the Bhairwatteeas in Kattywar did in after days, betaken themselves to murder and rapine. "In consequence of being thus completely dispossessed of their habitations, that band of unbelievers, being hopeless, began to infest the roads and villages with their depredations. Anarchy increased, confusion prevailed, the decay of cultivation became visible, and the ryots were distressed. Those whose duty it was to advise in their foresight put an end to these calamities, and exacted from the Zemindar of every village security to discontinue his opposition. Three parts of the land of each village, under the denomination of Tulput, were acknowledged as the property of the King, and one portion was given to the Zemindars under the denomination of Wanta, and they were engaged to furnish guards and protection to their own villages, and were to hold themselves in readiness for the service of the King whenever called upon." They were made even to pay salamee and peshkush on this Wanta. The original acquisition of Wanta land by the Guzerat Girassia is supposed to have been similar to that of the right to the cash payment called Tora Giras. The villagers to escape the persecution of some robber chief or other agreed to give him either a yearly payment in money or some land fit for cultivation. The same causes produced the like effects in Jholawar, where the tenure called Wanta is well known, and exactions called "Wol," "Mohtup," &c., of the same nature as Tora Giras have still to be paid by some villages. In this way the respectable name of Girassia became synonymous with "robber" in those districts.

Mr. Kinloch Forbes in his "Ras Mala" considers the term "gras" to have been originally applied to gifts made to religious persons, such as were afterwards more particularly denominated pusâv. He mentions ascertained instances of this use of the word in the cases of grants to the Brahmans of Seehore under Bhownugger, and of the village of Châla to the Jains. When Wag Bhut, the son of Oodayun, in the reign of Koomar Pal, erects at Wahudpur, near Palitana, the Jain temple called "Treebhoowun Pal Vehar," after the father of the King, the subsistence which he assigns in land "for the Deo's people" is also called "gras." In the bardic chronicles, the word is constantly used for lands given for their subsistence to junior members of the chieftains' families (Bhyads), and this sense of the word continued, says Mr. Forbes, for a long time to be the prevalent if not the exclusive one. Colonel Walker speaks of the term Girassia as being equivalent to Bhoomeea, any possessor of landed property not included among Rajas and Thakors, of whom Bhoomeeas are the inferior gradation. But then Colonel Todd in his account of Mewar speaks of the Bhoomeea right in the soil being far superior to that of the Thakor Girassias of those parts. According to him the Bhoomeea is an allodial proprietor: his only obligations are to pay quit-rent and do military service in war: his land goes on from generation to generation without any necessity of fresh grants. His right accrued from the Commune who first cultivated the land and not from the King.

The above disquisition will shew the intricacy of the questions which the Girassia Court will have to settle, without any of the aids of accurate definition or of judicial decisions of historical weight such as those passed in the old Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on the Miras Tenure and the Tora Giras Hukk. The *Times of India* will perhaps understand that, with so many meanings attaching to the word "gras," the argument that, because it may possibly mean "a mouthful," therefore the Girassias are only entitled to a mouthful of satisfaction from Government, is not remarkably profound. Indeed, the result of all enquiry shews that, at the time when British rule began, the Girassias of every kind, and all over Rajpootana and the Kattywar Peninsula, were powerful and important. Until the Chiefs became secure under our paramount rule, they could not molest the Girassias with impunity. Until 1862, as we have pointed out in previous articles on the subject, there was always an appeal from a Chief's oppression to the Agency, and it was a rash experiment of Colonel Keatinge and the Bombay Government of that time to attempt to close the doors of justice on a class peculiarly liable to be obnoxious to the caprice and avarice of Chiefs and Karbharees. Sudden and revolutionary changes like that of 1862 too often lead to the direst injustice to the unconsulted and distant people. We have only to turn to the Report of General Daly, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, for the result of the experiment of withdrawing our control from the chiefs. Holkar, whose disgraceful theory of land revenue is that he is entitled to squeeze the people so hard as to leave them nothing but the expenses of cultivation and subsistence, has systematically upset the settlement which Sir John Malcolm made in Malwa forty years ago. Malcolm had got the Girassias to submit to the Durbar under a guarantee in which many names were entered, while others were omitted but for forty years enjoyed the benefit of the settlement. Both Scindiah and Holkar have dispossessed every man they could: the ancient families who were established long before the Mahrattas began are cruelly oppressed by the latter and evicted from their homes. We leave General Daly to tell his own tale. "Petty Thakors and others were dispossessed, and nothing was known beyond the scene except in the hum of discontent which spread. The large Thakors flocked to Indore to claim the protection of the Agent, saying, 'No ruler has yet attempted to dispossess us of our lands, and but for you no ruler could do so. It is you who prevent us from defending our own.' Colonel Meade did interfere again and again, but the Maharajah stayed not his hand." These are the evils which Sir S. Fitzgerald's Government has set itself to avert in Kattywar, and not an hour too soon. Had not the Agency, in spite of the new repressive system, continued to open its doors to complaints of Girassias, disaffection might ere now have culminated in rebellion. The system applied by Holkar and Scindiah, and the awful theories of the chief's rights to squeeze the cultivators, which have been acted upon in their territories, have caused great evil: there being no reserves of corn with the ryots, 90,000 people died in one famine year in Scindiah's territories. Yet the influence of the Agencies in Central India seems very circumscribed, and we cannot but congratulate Colonel Anderson, of Kattywar, on the likelihood of the system of hearing Girassias' complaints, so long contended for by him, at length being put in operation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows (on Nov. 25) from the Camp of Exercise at Delhi:—"Lord Napier of Magdala is to arrive here on Saturday, the 2nd December, and is going in for work thoroughly, as he does with everything he undertakes. Scindia is coming to see the manœuvres. The Commander-in-Chief's camp, consisting of about 100 tents of sorts, is pitched in the old cantonments, just below the famous Ridge of 1857. One Division of the force will be encamped in the cantonments, another on the Nujeefgurh road at Madipore, and the third on the Goorgaon road at Talkatora. Each division is to work singly for a fortnight or three weeks, and then they are to go hammer and tongs at one another. The Quartermaster General's department is very busy just now. Half a dozen staff officers are employed from daybreak until dark surveying and sketching the country where all the fighting is to be."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE passed through Allahabad for Calcuttaon Monday night.

NEARLY six lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Government for the bridge over the Huggry, on the Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway.

THE Maharajah of Vizianagram has followed in the steps of Jeypore—dance steps. At the ball given at the close of the Vizianagram meeting, His Highness danced.

THE Hon'ble R. Drummond, Commissioner of Rohilcund, we see it stated, leaves India on furlough in January next. Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of Benares, will officiate until further orders.

A PETITION has been prepared, and is being numerously signed throughout Oudh, asking the Viceroy to repeal that clause of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, lately passed, which says that "if the Court of first appeal confirms the decision of the Court of first instance, such decision shall be final." The people claim a right of appeal to the Judicial Commissioner and the Privy Council, which the above clause puts an end to.

THE *Oudh Excelsior* has raised a curious question as to the new telegraph rules under which the addressee's and sender's names are not to be charged for. Our contemporary wishes to know whether the telegraph authorities can refuse to transmit a message containing nothing but the addresses and names. In many cases, such as a change of residence, this would contain all the information required to be sent.

THE example set by the two native students at Benares, who wished to avail themselves of the cheap passage offered by the steamer European to England, has, a native contemporary informs us, been followed by four students of the Presidency College, who started for Bombay with the capital of only Rs. 130 amongst them. Unfortunately for the youthful travellers, a telegraphic message caused them to be stopped in their journey at Allahabad.

THE *Englishman* understands that Mr. Fitzjames Stephen will resign his appointment as Legal Member of Council at the close of the present Session. The reasons of the learned gentleman's retirement are of an entirely private nature. The names of Messrs. T. Cowie, John Bruce Norton, and Whitley Stokes, have been mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Stephen; but we believe nothing has yet been decided upon, and we have heard a counter-rumour to the effect that a barrister from England will take Mr. Stephen's place at the end of March.

UNDER the provisions of section 5 (Bombay), Act II. of 1871, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare that, in the province of Sind, all persons assessed to the cess upon land leviable under Bombay Act VIII. of 1865 shall be exempted in the like manner and to the same extent as persons assessed in the other parts of the Presidency to the cess leviable under (Bombay) Act III. of 1869, as declared under section 4 of Rule III. of the rules dated the 25th October 1871, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 26th idem, pages 1143 to 1145.

THE *Englishman* says:—"One of the latest eccentricities of our erratic Lieutenant-Governor is, we understand, a resolution to introduce the ryotwari system into the Darbhanga estate, which it will be remembered is at present under the Court of Wards. Whatever may be the power of the Court of Wards, we have no hesitation in saying that to take a step of this kind in connection with an estate which it holds in trust for a minor would be a serious abuse of it. It is extremely unlikely that, on his coming of age, the owner of the property will continue a system which is opposed to the custom of Behar, and to what experience has shown to be true economy. But the difficulty of returning to the ticcadari system, which the whole ryotry determined, as they then will be, to oppose it, will be enormous. In the meantime the cry that the Sirkar has determined to put a stop to ticcas will be taken up by the ryots of the neighbouring estates, and agrarian disturbances will not improbably be among the results. The first consequence of the measure, should it be carried out, will, if we mistake not, be a considerable loss of income to the Darbhanga estate, as many of the planters who hold leases find it remunerative to pay the zemindar much more than they collect as rent. But we trust the other members of the Board of Revenue will have the sense and the courage to resist to the utmost so revolutionary a measure."

SIR WALTER MORGAN, the new Chief Justice of the High Court of Madras, arrived at Madras on Monday. In notifying his arrival, the *Madras Mail* calls attention to his reception, and says—"He was met at the station by Sir Colley Scotland and Mr. T. G. Clarke (not even an Aide-de-Camp from Government House, or any one else being present); and he has put up—at Government House? No!—at the Commander-in-Chief's? No, again!—but at the Branch Elphinstone Hotel! Yes; the second dignitary in the State is permitted to seek the shelter of a hostelry, and to pass *en route* thither the most palatial of Government Houses in the East. Need we say that this does not satisfy our conceptions of the dignity due to the highest judicial officer in the Presidency." This is not attributed by our contemporary to any inhospitality on the part of Lord Napier, or of Sir Frederick Haines; but he thinks that possibly he may not be very far wrong when he concludes that Lord Napier, as plaintiff in the defamation case to be tried within a few days, feels debarred from shewing that courtesy to the Judge, that as Governor of Madras he would wish to show; and that possibly there may be some objection, in the Judge's opinion, to his accepting the hospitality of any one but the Governor. If this suspicion be correct, he adds, it furnishes but another proof of the anomalous position in which Lord Napier has been placed by the mischievous advice of his so-called friends."

MR. T. C. HOPE, the newly-appointed Municipal Commissioner, arrived in Bombay last Wednesday night by the mail train from Surat, and assumed charge of his office yesterday morning. Before leaving Surat, Mr. Hope met with a perfect ovation at the hands of the inhabitants of that town. On Monday, at a special general meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, after the disposal of some business, a resolution was recorded, acknowledging, in appropriate terms, the services rendered to the Municipality of the town. Mr. Hope replied in an able speech in Guzerati, saying he was not entitled to all the credit on account of the improvement of the city, and thanking the Commissioners for their hearty co-operation in carrying out the several improvements within the last five years. Receptions were got up at the residences of Appa Saheb, the Dufterdar of the Surat Collectorate, Mr. Jugjeewundas Khooshaldas, the Full-power Magistrate of Surat, and Mr. Comedram Anundram, District Deputy Collector; and later in the evening a conversazione was held at the magnificent mansion, known as the "Durrea Mahal," on the river side, belonging to the Begum Saheb, the daughter of the late Buxee of Surat, at whose invitation the civil and military officers of the station, a large number of ladies, and native gentlemen, attended to receive Mr. and Mrs. Hope. Splendid refreshments of every description were provided for the party, and a brilliant display of fireworks was made in a spacious enclosure on the banks of the Taptee. On Tuesday, a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the city was held in the new Municipal Hall at the request of the chairman and members of the Managing Committee of the Surat Municipality. Here, Meer Goolam Baba, Mr. Kaikhushro Hormusjee Alpaiwalla, and two other gentlemen spoke in highly flattering language of the undoubted ability, zeal, energy, and industry displayed by Mr. Hope in the discharge of his public duties as Collector and Magistrate of Surat, and as President of the Surat Municipality. Mrs. Hope's frequent "Evenings at Home," which had tended so much to remove the barriers in social intercourse between the European and native communities, were also alluded to in a graceful manner by Mr. Kaloobhoy Lalloobhoy. Mr. Hope replied in a Guzerati speech both able and fluent, acknowledging with pleasure and thanks the very flattering addresses delivered by the native speakers. In the evening a splendid dinner was given to Mr. and

ing period in the previous five years. During the week 14 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including data not specified).	Total Deaths reported in the week ending 25th of Nov.	Total Deaths reported in the week ending 2nd of Dec.
Colaba	19,161	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,235	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
Esplanade	7,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Market	75,809	...	12	1	3	...	...	...	23	...	...
Mandvee	41,153	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Chanda	41,443	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	20	...	...
Cumbarkaree	63,020	1	10	...	2	1	2	1	22	...	...
Dongree	60,250	...	3	...	1	2	1	...	7	...	...
Bhuleshwar	71,176	...	8	...	1	1	1	...	21	...	...
Phanuswaree	22,527	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bhooleshwar	50,252	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...
Khanatalao	25,454	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...
Koombarwara	23,085	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	14	...	...
Khetwaree	29,177	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...
Girgaum	51,506	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Chaupatee	5,184	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...
Walkeshwar	16,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahalaxmee	9,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	4	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...
Parsewaree	9,462	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Kamatheepoora	31,679	1	22	...	2	7	6	...	53	...	...
Parel	7,092	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...
Sewree	5,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sion	12,076	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Mahim	19,450	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...
Worlee	10,211	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	1	...	3	3	4	...	11	...	...
Bombay	816,562	3	128	...	24	20	22	3	297	14	...
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		...	133	...	27	42	33	5	308	...	...

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including data not specified).	Total Deaths reported in the week ending 25th of Nov.	Total Deaths reported in the week ending 2nd of Dec.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Brahmin	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Hindoo of other Caste	2	78	1	20	11	7	2	158	7	...
Hindoo out-caste	...	6	...	2	2	2	...	21	2	...
Mahomedan	...	29	...	3	5	3	...	66	...	...
Parsee	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	10	5	...
Jew	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Native-Christian	...	5	...	1	1	1	...	10	...	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	3	128	2	34	20	22	3	297	14	...
Corresponding week 1870	2	106	15	24	20	9	3	327	37	...

HIGH COURT.—1st December.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

MOTION.

EQUITY SIDE.

For hearing on master's especial report, dated 14th September last, and on plaintiff's motion to confirm the same, and on exception filed by the first four defendants.

Dallas and Lynch—Abau Sha Sabit Ally *v.* Cassirao Baba Sahib Holkar and others—Jefferson and Payne; Rimington, Before and Langley; Prentis, Craigie, and Bishop; Acland and Geary.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent,)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

949-78—In Person—Khanderao Morojee Khoja Hussum Lalljee—C. J. Judge—Part heard.

9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchand Sewdass and another *v.* Hemlall Shegranjee and another—Acland, Prentis and Bishop.

11-71—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Khimjee Oodhowjee and others *v.* Hajee Aboo Talot—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—settled.

19-71—Jefferson, and Payne—Dyal Heerjee *v.* Nowrojee Burjorjee Dorabjee and others—Postonjee Dinshaw.

37-71—G. J. Mody—Wassoodew Ballajee *v.* Luxmon bin Tonnage &c. and another—Thacker and Chalk.

51-71—In Person—Ahmedjee Mummoojee *v.* Esoofjee Ismail and another—Dallas and Lynch.

59-71—In Person—Ruttonsee Soondersee and another *v.* Hemutram Meghraj and another—J. Gopall.

61-71—C. Tyabjee—Gumputrao Vinoope *v.* Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Jefferson and Payne.

65-71—Shapurjee and Thackurjee—Cumulsey Premjee *v.* Tulsiluckmand Manockchund—Jefferson and Payne.

71-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia *v.* The Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Co—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—settled.

75-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeevundass Madhowdass and another *v.* Munmohundass Davidass—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batley.)

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

820-67—Jefferson and Payne—Madhowjee Dayal *v.* Nurrotum Narayen and others—Thacker and Chalk.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbai, widow, *v.* Manockbai, widow—C. Tyabjee, and Thacker and Chalk.

674-70—Leathes and Crawford—Memon Abdool Gunney *v.* Memon Rahimtoola and others—C. Tyabjee, and Dallas and Lynch.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The barque Victoria Bridon, 830 tons, Captain W. Lucy, arrived yesterday from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

It will be interesting for our readers to know that the steamer India, which sailed from Bombay on the 1st November, reached Genoa safely on the 25th Nov.

The s.s. Arabia, having thoroughly repaired, sailed from Genoa on the 24th November for Bombay, in perfect order. She may therefore be expected to arrive here on or about the 16th December, and will leave Bombay again on Monday the 1st January 1872.

The following passengers arrived at Madras on the 25th from Rangoon per s.s. Himalaya :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Murray and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, Rev. Mr. Barnes, Apothy. Bandercliffe, Mrs. Robertson and 3 children, Mr. Gardiner; 3 men, 5 women and 3 children, Royal Artillery; 5 men, 2 women and 4 children, 2-10th Regiment; 1 sopoy 14th N.I.; 3 Comst. men, and 2 constables.

The s.s. Lord Clyde, Captain H. Kingcome, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa—Mr. and Mrs. F. Correa de Silva, Mr. F. de Noronha, Mr. M. D. de Noronha, Captain J. C. de Silva, Mr. F. Correa, Captain C. de Silva, Mr. D. de Noronha, Mrs. de Souza, Rev. Mr. F. Balmond, and Rev. Mr. F. Beaistrans. For Carwar—Rev. Mr. T. Hafner. For Mangalore—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. Brigul, Mrs. Irvine, Miss Weichbricht, and Miss Hermann. For Cannanore—Rev. Mr. A. Baurquia. For Calicut—Miss Anner, Miss Broeminann, Rev. Mr. H. J. Bruce; and sixteen deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Water.			Nov.—Dec.	Low Water.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.			H. M.	Ft. In.
1 46 m	14 7			7 45 a	2 5
2 15 a	15 2	Friday ... 1		8 33 a	5 5
2 33 m	14 9			8 26 m	1 10
3 03 a	15 0	Saturday... 2		9 13 a	4 8
3 20 m	14 2			9 14 m	1 7
3 43 a	15 1	Sunday ... 3		8 52 a	3 9
4 08 m	13 11			9 57 m	1 4
4 32 a	15 1	Monday... 4		9 42 a	3 1
4 56 m	13 6			11 9 m	1 9
5 01 a	14 5	Tuesday... 5		10 40 a	2 2
5 31 m	13 5			0 17 a	2 9
5 46 a	14 3	Wednesday ... 6			
6 32 a	14 8			0 16 m	2 1
6 36 m	13 4	Thursday ... 7		1 19 a	3 11
7 34 a	14 8				

Last Quarter, 5th, 11h. 36m., A.M.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO Mrs. HOPE.

On Saturday, the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, wife of the full-power Magistrate of Surat, invited to her residence a number of European and native ladies to bid farewell to Mrs. Hope. The assemblage was very large. The girls of the Parsee and Hindu schools were also invited to meet their kind-hearted patron and well-wisher. The girls were examined in reading and general knowledge, and their answers were considered satisfactory. The songs they sung were very delightful, and elicited well-merited applause from the audience. An address in Gujerati was then read by a little girl named Avabai Bai, a translation of which was read by Mrs. Newnham at the request of Mrs. Jugjeewandas. Mrs. Hope then thanked Mrs. Jugjeewandas in a few suitable words for the honor which she and her other friends had done her, and expressed her hope that her European and native ladies would continue to interest themselves in social gatherings and "Evenings at Home," more frequently than hitherto. The following is a copy of the Address presented to Mrs. Hope, signed by Mrs. Jugjeewandas and other native ladies :—

To Mrs. Hope.

Dear Madam,—We, your undersigned friends and admirers, cannot let this occasion pass without offering to you this humble though friendly tribute of our esteem and admiration for the very many social and public services that you have done us and our little girls.

Following the footsteps of your worthy husband, you were the first European lady here who succeeded in the task to create social and friendly feelings between the European and native ladies of this place; it is no flattery to say that a meeting such as you [illegible] one, has been realized possible only by your enlightened [illegible] ur, as many of us here present were first introduced to endea [illegible] sentings by your ever to be remembered "Ladies' Meetings ;" am [illegible] the memory of the very kind and cheerful reception that you [illegible] ays extended to us at public meetings and private visits will long [illegible] be gratefully cherished by us.

By frequent v[illegible]t of your enlightened example, and by precepts [illegible] words, by the wel[illegible]e you have greatly advanced the cause of female education in th[illegible] district, and rendered your name dear and familiar to our daughte[illegible]. Allow us, Madam, to thank you for all these philanthropic efforts, and to express a wish that you may long remain in this country, and continue to confer similar benefits, by friendly intercourse, on our sisters in other parts of India.

We would conclude by bidding you a hearty farewell, and hope that you may long be preserved in health and strength.

Surat, 25th November 1871.

Books and sweetmeats were then distributed to the girls, after which the assembly broke up.

The New Lord Mayor is Mr. Alderman Gibbons.

It is proposed that men who are bald-headed should have their monograms painted on the bare spot.

GOLF MATCH.

The annual competition amongst the members of the Royal Bombay Golf Club, for the St. Andrew's Gold Medal, commenced on Wednesday morning, and was finished yesterday morning. The play on Wednesday was very close, the scores for the two rounds being all between 65 and 68. Yesterday the same steady play and close scoring caused much excitement amongst the players. When the last set made their appearance at the finishing hole, the anxious faces of many of the players showed how close and keen the competition had been, and when the last stroke was played and the scores compared, it was found that Mr. Molesworth had won the medal. Mr. Murray won the Prize Clubs, and Mr. Stevenson, as third on the list, received one dozen golf balls. The score for the four rounds were as follows :—

Mr. Molesworth	128
Mr. Murray	129
Mr. Stevenson	130

The medal was presented last night to Mr. Molesworth at the annual dinner of the Club, held at the Freemason's Hall near the Gowalia tank.

The play for the medal this year was better than in former competitions, and the young players in particular deserve the greatest credit for the steady practice which has enabled them to make the excellent scores in the match, Mr. Molesworth heading the list as winner of the medal. At the close of the match, a group of the players was photographed by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

A BHATTIA MERCHANT CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Mr. Mooljee Thackersey, a partner in the firm of Mooljee Thackersey and Company. In the year 1869 the firm had small business transactions with Mowjee Khimjee. In the year 1870 Mowjee Khimjee offered to give us large consignments of cotton. My partner Byramjee Framjee thereupon requested me to enquire as to Mowjee Khimjee's means. I accordingly made enquiries and had conversation with Mowjee Khimjee himself. Mowjee told me that he had large dealings in the native country, and considerable property, unincumbered, in Bombay. On these representations I agreed to take consignments of new Compta fair cotton from him; and on one occasion I went to the screw, where he showed me cotton similar to that he intended to ship through our firm. From time to time the said Mowjee Khimjee made large consignments through us to England of cotton for sale. He marked such cotton "N. C. F.," meaning thereby, new Compta fair, and obtained from our firm large advances against the same. The said cotton on arrival in England turned out to be low seedy Compta, of low value. We would from time to time the said Mowjee Khimjee made advances if the said Mowjee Khimjee had not represented to us that the said cotton was new Compta fair. Mowjee Khimjee had recently filed his petition in the Insolvent Court. I opposed his petition. His discharge was postponed by the Commissioner in Insolvency for six months only to-day. I have a well grounded belief that unless a warrant is issued he will leave Bombay. I charge the said Mowjee with cheating, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The accused was apprehended on the 7th November and was admitted to bail.

The case was called for hearing yesterday, when Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile) defended the accused.

Mr. Mooljee Thackersay, on being recalled, said—I knew defendant first in business transactions in March 1869. He made special agreement with me to ship new Compta fair cotton. The agreement was verbal. It was made about the latter part of April. After the conversation he showed me a sample of the cotton at the Hydraulic Press, and he said, "This is the cotton I am going to ship." The cotton was new Compta fair, according to the agreement. Defendant afterwards sent consignments of cotton through my firm. On some of these consignments I made advances; on some Pelly and Co. made advances on our guarantee. The ordinary weight of a Bombay bale of cotton is 3½ cwt., net. Indapore and Sholapore cotton are never equal to new Compta fair. Sholapore and Indapore cotton are ordinarily worth Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 a candy less than new Compta fair.

Mr. Peile declined to cross-examine.

Mr Byramjee Framjee, a partner in the firm of Mooljee Thackersey and Co., was next examined, and he materially corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday next.

COTTON CROP REPORTS.

KHANDEISH.

Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish, has furnished the annexed report up to 28th inst :—

"I observe very little change in the cotton crop here since my last report was written; picking is pretty general in fields raised from early sowings, but unfortunately, from the effects of the unfavourable season, there is very little cotton to pick in some localities; and where the leaves of the plants are much dried up, they (being so brittle) are generally mixed up in the new picked kuppas. Rubbee crops have improved considerably during the past week, more especially where the previous showers were pretty heavy.

"The bajree crop is now all secured and very little jowaree is left uncut in this part of the district.

"Showers of clouds kept gathering for several nights towards the end of the week, which betokened rain; they however passed off again.

"Yesterday evening, the 27th instant, 3 cents of rain fell. To-day it is quite clear again and the wind is from the north.

"The nights are getting a little colder, and altogether the weather is now more pleasant.

"The price of grain continues much the same as at the date of my last report."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

The following report, up to 26th instant, has been submitted to Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector in the Southern Mahratta Country :—

"We have had a week of very trying, hot, close weather. Cotton prospects, however, remain good. Rain has threatened several times, and very slight showers, too little to reach the roots, have fallen. This leaves the rainfall at Dharwar the same as last week, viz., 30·16. No rain fell in the corresponding week of last year. The winds have been moderate and variable, principally from the eastward.

"In the Dharwar districts the crop is generally making good and satisfactory progress. Business is brisk, but the stock of old cotton is rapidly running out.

"From the Belgaum collectorate, reports are better than last week. Mong, acceptable showers have fallen in villages of the Chickody and Sumpgaum talookas. These will do much good. I have returns of cotton cultivation from five talookas of the zillah as follows :—

Talooka.	Area under Cotton cultivation. 1870-71.		1871-72.	
Beedee	54	14	26	15
Chickody	28,432	17	25,000	0
Parasgud	53,714	11	60,000	0
Belgaum	1,813	26	1,593	10
Sumpgaum	20,382	23	25,000	0
Total...	104,837	11	111,619	25

"This gives an increase of cotton cultivation in the districts concerned of 6,682 acres and 24 goontas. I trust to be soon in a position to submit complete returns of the whole collectorate. I should add that the above returns for the current season are careful estimates, and I believe them to be well within the mark.

"From Kulladghee reports are better, and on the whole the cotton fields are getting on well. They will suffer, however, in places, if a little rain does not fall soon.

"The rubbee crops all through the districts are doing well. The rice harvest has generally commenced, and the gathering of the jowaree crop has begun in places.

"Trade still remains brisk at the Goods. Exports from Carwar and Compta are averaging about 1,200 dooras a day, and from Vingorla about half that quantity. Most of this is, however, to complete speculative bargains made some time ago in Bombay, and is mostly at prices ranging too high for sound business."

SIND.

Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Sind, has forwarded the following report up to 22nd inst. :—

"Cotton pods here are mostly all suffering from want of water and the bolls are opening fast. Cotton is however as yet good, and the pods opening are large; the effects of want of water will be most observable on the cotton picked after a week or two. Last night we had a few drops of rain and some thunder; it is fortunate the rain was not heavy, or the damage it would have caused would not be easily estimated. Grain and cotton lying in the fields unprotected would have been fearfully damaged and little less than the full crop is still exposed in the neighbourhood. Though there does not appear much likelihood of more rain falling here at present, people are now more anxious to get the grain crop under cover. For some two months past, cultivators on the low alluvial lands near the river and the forest of Sonara have been unable to clean their grain from the absence of wind. A few of them who saw us winnowing the grain on the cotton farm with the machine Colonel Phillips, Collector of Hyderabad, gave me last year, asked to get a few days to winnow theirs. The machine is now eight or ten miles from the farm, and people are daily applying for it. I went yesterday to see how they were getting on, and over twenty men were waiting their turn and assisting those who were winnowing. So long their day's work is over at 10 o'clock. It is now a week since I left it, and those who have had it calculate that they cleaned about 240 maunds a day, so that is not such bad work with a strange implement in the hands of people who are allowed to have so little idea of using foreign tools.

"On the cotton farm, a good many of the cotton plants are suffering for want of water, and the Mahamood Gharra Canal is now all but dry. We have but one narat work, and that will be stopped in three or four days more. The crop will still be fair, some of it very good. Weather cool and pleasant since the 19th, wind northerly. Ginning not yet begun here except with those who are cleaning to make cloth.

"Advances are still being made on new cotton at Rs. 16-8 per maund, but merchants could not buy it under Rs. 17 for the same weight at Ghotana."

J. H. Merritt,
For Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Alexandre Dumas' New Play.—We glean an "idea" of the new Parisian comedy from the following paragraph in a gossip-communication from Paris to the *Mofussilite* by its correspondent :—Alexander Dumas *fils* has created some little stir by his new play—*Une Visite de Noces*—the nuptial visit. It represents a Count—an immoral blockhead—who brings his virtuous young wife to call on his renowned mistress, the latter giving up at all of Delilah by such a wretch is not considered surprising. Piqued by vice on learning, what was only a judiciously laid snare, that the mistress has found other lovers, he promises on his *honor* to renew relations with her, and abandon his wife, child, and home. Delilah annihilates him with contempt and scorn, asserts she has been only sinful with him, and with this exception is, "honest." The Count declares he has no honest mistress, but gives up at all events another—he gives the preference to his wife. This is very immoral, but remember it is French, and that Dumas since his *Dame aux Camelias* has the right to publicly anatomize adultery. The majority of the spectators are ladies—mystic nymphs—recalling the chaste ideas of Madame de Rambouliet as described by Sterne. Pope has something to the point, about monster vice, which to be hated has only to be seen,

"Yet on too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

GENERAL MEETING OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

UPROARIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

On Wednesday evening, a general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. There was a very large attendance of natives—the area being completely filled, while a number occupied the galleries. We have already indicated the nature of the proceedings, and we now report them at greater length. Mr. John Connon was the only European present that we observed.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, secretary, regretted that Dr. Bhan Daji had been suddenly taken with an illness which would prevent him from taking the chair, and he read the following letter which had been received by Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta :—

"My dear Pherozeshah,—I am very sorry that owing to inflammation of the ear and fever, I shall not have the pleasure of presiding at to-day's meeting.—Yours truly,

"BHAU DAJI."

Mr. Wagle continued—The proceedings at last general meeting having been circulated among the members, I suppose you will take them as read. As a matter of form I beg to move that they be taken as read and sanctioned. (Applause.) I also beg to move that Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee take the chair. (Applause.)

Mr. Khunderao O. Bedarkar seconded the motion, which was at once agreed to.

The Chairman thanked the meeting for the honour they had done him, and then introduced Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, who was to lecture on the "Bombay Municipal Reform Question for 1871."

Mr. Pherozeshah, who was warmly received, mounted the platform and proceeded as follows—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I venture to bring, what may appear at first sight to be a purely local question for discussion before this society, for two reasons which combine to prove it to be of *general* and *imperial* interest. The problem of introducing free municipalities in all the towns of India is fast becoming ripe for settlement, and the arguments and considerations concerning municipal government in Bombay would apply in almost all their integrity to, and furnish useful and instructive lesson for the inauguration of free municipal government in the other Indian towns. In the next place, the good, wise, and efficient administration of the municipal affairs of a town like Bombay,—the metropolis of Western India, the great emporium of Anglo-Indian commerce, and the connecting link between England and her great dependency,—is a question of imperial moment. The history of municipal government in Bombay may be said to begin with a Board of Conservancy, which was superseded in the fulness of time by a constitution composed of a Board of Justices and a Board of three Commissioners. Under Acts 24 of 1856 and 25 of 1858, this composite body continued to manage the municipal affairs of Bombay, till the year 1865, when Government Justices and the Commissioners themselves, with one acclaim, proclaimed the utter inefficiency and failure of the system. In the early part of that year, Mr. Cassels, then a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, brought in a bill to organize a new Municipal constitution. This bill, which ultimately passed into Act 2 of 1865, formed the Justices into a Corporation, and abolished the Board of Commissioners in favour of one Municipal Commissioner with full executive powers, under the deliberative guidance and financial control of the Bench of Justices, though appointed by Government. In no very little time the important functions were performed at a cost of something like thirty-two lakhs a year Now, remembering the annual expenditure incurred by Municipalities of far less importance and of far less resources, established for centuries, and which have been the growth of ages, it is impossible to conceive that the work can be done in accordance with economical principles carried on at too grand and extravagant a rate for a town like Bombay. It is complained that the substantial benefits resulting from this oppressive taxation and this grand and extravagant expenditure are of a very disproportionate character. It seems that these complaints have been long ripening, and the notice given by Mr. Forbes in the month of June of motions concerning municipal reform, was only the spark that kindled into a common explosion the train of the smothered grievances, energy, and condemnation that had been accumulating for years. Reforms were necessary,—moderation, wisdom, and farsightedness. The self-constituted leaders of popular movements have a two fold duty to perform. It is not sufficient for them to stand forth boldly to give loud utterance to the confused and inarticulate popular cries. It is not sufficient for them to reiterate and proclaim the popular indiscriminate wailings and inconclusive analyses of the public grievances. There is another and a higher duty cast upon them, the duty of collecting, sifting, and arranging in its proper path, of extricating it from the confusion of words and thoughts under which it usually labours, of analysing the genuine and substantial causes of it, of discovering and proposing measures for its redress. It is to the end of the last duty that I would say that, with a good, urgent, and substantial cause, the present leaders of municipal reform have completely failed to perform this higher and nobler duty, and, if the recent reform movement fails to attain its object, and relapses into its former state, the responsibility of that failure will lie on their heads, the blame of it will lie at their doors. They have disdained to take the trouble of probing with care the real causes of the popular discontent, and of applying the proper remedies in the proper manner which might further, and not retard the progress of municipal reform. They seem, perhaps without consciously meaning to do so, to have rushed out in a blind spirit of partisanship, like some of the leaders of the late Commune of Paris, to "smash and replace"—not caring to discriminate what they attacked, or what they proposed, so long as they overturned what they hastily considered the most obnoxious part of what existed. To them, the Municipal Commissioner was the head and front of the offence, and 'away with him' was the remedy they proposed, no matter if they substituted King Stork in the place of what might favourably compare as King Log. Unfortunately they are mistaken both in the evil they condemn, and in the remedy they propose, and the double mistake fundamentally arises from a total inability to understand the real historical significance of the Municipal period between 1865 and 1871, what it was wanted to effect, what it did effect, and what it should lead to. (Signs of disapprobation.) In proceeding to set this point in its proper light, it will be well to pause for a moment and look at the municipal state of Bombay just before Act 2 of 1865 came into operation. It is a common remark that those who are too young to recover before the year very eyes, are unable to realize the change so truly or so vividly as those who observe it at longer intervals. Such has been exactly the case with the majority of the reform leaders. The municipal improvement of Bombay has been going on before their eyes for several years, and they have got so accustomed to it that they are now unable to recall the fact that it was not always much the same. I happened to leave Bombay about the end of 1864, and only returned to it after an absence of four years. In my mind, the two pictures therefore preserve their general features in marked and broad contrast, without suffering them to be gradually effaced by the continued and minute observation of the progress of the change. It is the one into the other that I can recall forcibly and vividly a condition of things when the uneven and broken state of the roads was not the exception but the rule. I can recall a state of things when a preparation of mud and filth was the normal macadam of the streets and gullies. I can recall a state of things when you were liable any moment of a walk through the town to be greeted with showers of dirty water or dirtier kutchra. I can recall a state of things when the roads, streets, and gullies were narrower, uneven and narrow, with sudden projections over here, and dangerous obstructions over there. I can recall a state of things when the town excretions putrified at the will of the tyrant halalcores in uncleansed privies in the most crowded localities, or went of spattering and splashing in open and ticketty carts under your very noses at the best times of the day when you might hope to get a whiff of pure fresh air. I can recall a state of things when you were not unfrequently exposed to be garotted and plundered in the unlighted streets and darker gullies. I recall a state of things when the near prospect of water-famine blanched the faces of men, women, and children, and hurried them to propitiate the rainy deities with prayers, offerings, and sacrifices of the most grotesque character. I can recall a state of things when markets and slaughter houses were not so much places for supplying the town with its daily food, as centres for disseminating infection and disease. I can recall a state of things when burial-grounds and cemeteries nestled side by side with habitations for the living. I can recall a state of things when the periodical recurrence of epidemics of the most terrible and virulent type was waited for with sinking and despairing hearts with as much confidence as the decrees of fate. Not unaptly, and without exaggeration might the state of Bombay in those days have been compared to that of a dirty filthy ugly wight, sallow and pinched, with the wiry fingers of grim disease and death tightening their clasp over his throat and piercing their sharp nails in his flesh. (Applause.) That this is no fancy picture drawn from imagination can be easily ascertained by reference to the records of the times I suppose every one here will forgotten Dr. Leith's report of the 29th February 1864, on the sanitary condition of the town of Bombay, nor Dr. Haines's able Mortuary Report for the year ending 31st January 1864, in which he stated that the mortality during that year had been the largest that has been recorded in Bombay and nearly one-third in excess of the average of the previous ten years. Such was the state, or rather chaos of things in Bombay at the end of 1864, which instantly required to be grappled with; such were the great matters that urgently required to be cleansed, reformed, and reconstructed. In their great Municipal crisis of 1865 were the people of Bombay fortunate enough to lay hold of such a man? We have looked at the Municipal picture of the town as it was in the early parts of that year. Let us now take a rapid picture of Bombay as it is now after a Municipal administration of six years, and we may perhaps be able to answer the question. The first thing that strikes a person now is, that the dirty, filthy sinking narrow streets and gullies have all disappeared, and in their place are to be seen roads and streets, scrupulously clean, generally kept in good condition, well watered, and well-lighted, a good many of which indeed would do honour to some of the large towns even in Europe. No more halalcores no longer hold sway, and the open baskets are no longer allowed to offend your nostrils and infect your lungs, but are obliged to give way to tight and compact carts emitting no noxious smells whatsoever, and tending only at the late hours of the night. The night soil and rubbish no longer poison the atmosphere near your very doors, but are carried off to long distances to be burnt and destroyed. The burial places, festering in the very heart of the town, are closed and removed to distant localities. The markets and slaughter houses are transformed from centres of disease and infection into things of beauty and cleanliness, that might move the envy of towns like Paris and London. Water-famine is become a thing of the past, and good, wholesome water is now brought within easy reach of the poorest. Epidemics are no longer the constant and dreaded visitors of old, visitations of an all-powerful; their stray visits are few and far between, and when they occur are soon stamped out. The frightful rate of mo tality which prevailed in 1864 65 has been reduced to such an extent that, in the Registrar-General's report of this year, the town of Bombay knows its old place no more. "And not only has the town itself, but it has ceased any more to spread disease and death far and wide, a circumstance of incalculable importance for the outlet of all Indian trade. Nor have improvements for adopting and beautifying the town not the less necessary ornamental and sanitary points of view, been neglected. Public promenades, boulevards, roads, foot-paths, and shady walks, planted with large trees, and interspersed with cool and shady squares and triangles, splendid fountains, an Hippodrome Circle, and Victoria Row, all combine to add at once to the health and beauty of the town. Indeed, the ugly, decrepit, diseased old wight of 1865, tottering single on the brink of the grave, has drunk it would seem, the Medan pool, and has come down again a magical transformation, from which he has arisen, recovered and invigorated, glowing with health, strength and beauty, and giving promise of a continued development. (Applause.) How then are we to answer the question, whether, in her great Municipal crisis, our town was fortunate enough to secure a man able to cope with the emergency? I think there can be no doubt, in spite of the assertions of atony. mous correspondents that there is nothing in all this beyond performing one's duty, in spite of their modest belief, now that the ideas are created and the works accomplished, that they could have easily done the same in spite of the innate assurance of copyists that if they are able to copy, say a Raphael, that they could be Raphaels themselves, that the man who effected in six years the wonderful transformation of the Bombay of 1865 into the Bombay of 1871, deserves in the main to be emphatically proclaimed its great saviour and benefactor. He may have been guilty of great faults, committed great errors, and defied all restraints, forms and formalities whatsoever. But on these conditions only could the work have been accomplished, and their memory must in justice be lost in the general successful result. It is exactly like the case of the general, who, in the desperate hour of the battle, defies his strict order, relies upon his own judgment, and gains the victory. ("No, no," hisses, and cheers.) Death, the just punishment of his insubordination, if he had failed; a grateful act of indemnity the reward of his successful intrepidity. This, as I understand it, is the only just appreciation of the Municipal administration of Arthur Crawford from 1865 to 1871. He was placed at the head of Municipal affairs at a moment of great emergency. He found that he had a task before him to perform, which urgently demanded intrepidity and despatch, while a Legislative Act hampered him with checks which, if strictly observed, could not but in the very nature of things be ultimately productive of great delay. He found that the Municipal Act was not the sole cause of the evil, but that the latter proceeded in some degree from the want of energy and promptitude in the Municipal Commissioner himself. Under these circumstances, he was now authorized to act, and now not. But on these conditions only could the work have been accomplished, and their memory must in justice be lost in the general successful result. It is exactly like the case of the general, who, in the desperate hour of the battle, defies his strict order, relies upon his own judgment, and gains the victory. ("No, no," hisses, and cheers.) Death, the just punishment of his insubordination, if he had failed; a grateful act of indemnity the reward of his successful intrepidity. This, as I understand it, is the only just appreciation of the Municipal administration of Arthur Crawford from 1865 to 1871. He was placed at the head of Municipal affairs at a moment of great emergency. He found that he had a task before him to perform, which urgently demanded intrepidity and despatch, while a Legislative Act hampered him with checks which, if strictly observed, could not but in the very nature of things be ultimately productive of great delay. He found that the Municipal Act was not the sole cause of the evil, but that the latter proceeded in some degree from the want of energy and promptitude in the Municipal Commissioner himself. These circumstances, he was now authorized to act, and now not. But on these conditions only could the work have been accomplished, and their memory must in justice be lost in the general successful result. It is exactly like the case of the general, who, in the desperate hour of the battle, defies his strict order, relies upon his own judgment, and gains the victory. ("No, no," hisses, and cheers.) Death, the just punishment of his insubordination, if he had failed; a grateful act of indemnity the reward of his successful intrepidity. This, as I understand it, is the only just appreciation of the Municipal administration of Arthur Crawford from 1865 to 1871. He was placed at the head of Municipal affairs at a moment of great emergency. He found that he had a task before him to perform, which urgently demanded intrepidity and despatch, while a Legislative Act hampered him with checks which, if strictly observed, could not but in the very nature of things be ultimately productive of great delay. He found that the Municipal Act was not the sole cause of the evil, but that the latter proceeded in some degree from the want of energy and promptitude in the Municipal Commissioner himself. These circumstances, he was now authorized to act, and now not. But on these conditions only could the work have been accomplished, and their memory must in justice be lost in the general successful result. It is exactly like the case of the general, who, in the desperate hour of the battle, defies his strict order, relies upon his own judgment, and gains the victory. ("No, no," hisses, and cheers.) Death, the just punishment of his insubordination, if he had failed; a grateful act of indemnity

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 28.)

THE following appeared in our town edition of yesterday :—

A most destructive fire broke out last evening in the premises Nos. 29 and 30, Clive Street, occupied by Messrs. Ghose and Bannerjee as jute screw-houses. The flames rapidly spread, and in the space of a couple of hours the adjacent godowns, also filled with jute, took fire and blazed with considerable fury till near midnight. The fire extended as far as the godown in the occupation of Messrs. Percival, Waite, and Co., which, from the combustible nature of the materials stored therein, was very soon completely gutted. Great fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the premises occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers, whose godowns adjoined that of Messrs. Waite and Co. Great exertions, however, were made at this point to keep the fire under, and after two hours' hard work, the fire brigade succeeded in subduing the flames. Had Messrs. Ralli Brothers' premises taken fire, the loss of property, in piece goods alone, would have been very heavy. The fire brigade were promptly on the spot, and in spite of several hitches here and there, worked steadily, under the orders of Superintendent Percy. Several buildings on all sides of the burning houses caught fire during the night, and the house No. 28, which at first appeared to be saved from the flames, was, at about a quarter to one o'clock this morning, found to be on fire. The upper rooms were occupied by an Armenian family, whose furniture and belongings of every kind were thrown out into the street soon after one o'clock. Fortunately the godowns in the lower part of this house had been emptied of the jute they contained before the building caught fire. Through the night five or six jets were at work on the burning buildings, one of them being worked from the river. A large number of sailors from the Sulina, Sussex, Portia, Viceroy, and other vessels were present, and did good service in removing the jute bales from the building last referred to. The loss occasioned by the fire must be considerable, and is only, so far as we can learn, partly covered by insurance. Among the firms who had jute in the burnt buildings, the names of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Messrs. Wattenbach Heiligers and Co., and Messrs. Nicol, Fleming and Co. were mentioned to us. The fire was still burning when our press left this morning. It is impossible, therefore, to say what the precise amount of damage had been done. The origin of the fire has also yet to be ascertained.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We are glad to say that the disastrous fire of Sunday night, a brief account of which we published in yesterday morning's paper, was thoroughly got under by daylight yesterday morning, although it is not yet entirely extinguished. The damage which has been occasioned by the fire has been very considerable. Seven or eight pucka houses have been completely destroyed, and nothing but the charred walls remain to tell of the disaster. The fire broke out at about quarter past 8 on Sunday night, in the premises No. 29 and 30, Clive Street, occupied as jute godowns by Messrs. Oomchund Bannerjee and Co. It rapidly extended to the adjoining houses and screws, and before any of the fire engines reached the spot, it was quite evident that the houses which first caught fire, were doomed. The efforts of the firemen were therefore directed principally to the adjoining buildings, which were also on fire, except at one point—that adjacent to the premises of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, which were saved almost by a miracle. It was some time before the proper water pressure was obtained, and it is perhaps a question worthy of consideration whether, with so much highly inflammable material in the city, it would not be advisable to maintain the pressure at the pumping stations during the night. It would also be very desirable that there should be some periodical inspection of the house used with the municipal fire-engines. It is probable that orders exist for such inspections, but there could be no excuse for the absence, when it was required, of a brass " nozzle," which seriously delayed operations at a very critical moment, and at a most important part of the fire.

The whole arrangements were far from what they ought to have been, and the want of some directing head was painfully evident throughout the night. Fortunately there was no breeze, and the moonlight greatly facilitated operations. A large body of sailors, from various vessels at present lying in the river, did excellent services, and but for their exertions, matters might have been much worse. Amongst the most energetic and steady of the workers was Mr. Percy, Superintendent of the Police Reserve Force, who deserves the thanks of all those who had property at stake.

The loss of jute alone has been estimated at from a lac and a-quarter to a lac and three-quarters of rupees, and the heaviest sufferers are, as we stated yesterday, Messrs. Wattenbach Heiligers and Co, whose jute was, we are informed, only partially insured, and Messrs. Nicol, Fleming and Co., whose loss is also but partially covered by insurance. The value of the screws and buildings destroyed by the fire is estimated at very nearly two lacs of rupees, but all these figures are, of course, only rough approximates. Fortunately no lives were lost, and no accident of any kind has been reported. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Calcutta has narrowly escaped a very serious calamity. The fire which broke out in Clive Street on Sunday night, and which is, while we write, still burning, might very easily have been much more disastrous than it has been. In the godowns adjoining the burning buildings were stored considerable quantities of oil (kerosine and petroleum we are told), tar, and other dangerous combustibles, and had these caught fire, it is impossible to say how far the conflagration might have spread. But while we admit that matters might have been much worse than they were, we have no hesitation in saying that, had there been anything like system or good management, the progress of the fire would have been more quickly and effectually allayed, and much valuable property would have been saved. The Police, with the exception of the party under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Percy (who deserves particular mention for the very energetic part he took throughout the night), were without a head, although Mr. Hogg was on the scene during the greater part of the night. There was little or no attempt at method, and it must have been evident to non-official on-lookers, at least an hour before the centre house actually took fire, that it must catch, unless urgent attempts were made to insulate it. We understand that until it was discovered to be in flames, only one jet was made to play upon it, the side nearest the large blazing buildings, Nos. 29 and 30, being altogether unprotected. When the centre house actually took fire, no one seemed to know what to do, and the question as to the way in which the property in the house should be removed, was decided by what would, in theatrical language, be called " a noise in the street below." Most fortunately the jute bales in this centre building had been removed before the house caught fire, but this removal was entirely due to a non-official, who collected a number of sailors, and set them to work to clear the house, which was marked for destruction, but not soon. There was no breeze at the time the fire broke out, and with proper management, two, of the seven or eight houses which have been destroyed, would probably have been saved—one of them we think we may say without hesitation, certainly.

We mention these points in the hope that some arrangement may be made to prevent, on any similar occasion in future, the confusion and want of management which prevailed on Sunday night. The first requisite in cases of this kind is some distinct head, and there appears to have been no sign on Sunday night of any one with the power and the right to command. As a necessary consequence, much valuable time was lost, and much mis-directed labour thrown away.

THE VIZIANAGRAM RACES.

FIRST DAY.

ST. LEGER.

Geraldine	1
Jessie	2
Passover	3

DERBY.

Lorraine	1
Challenger	2

SOCRATA PURSE.

Merlin	1
Matilda	2

SECOND DAY.

MAHARAJAH'S CUP.

Passover	1
Merlin	2
Salem Scudder	3

Time—2 mins. 55 secs.

THE YOUNG RAJAH'S CUP.

Emerald	1
Zillgilla	2

ASTRONOMER'S PURSE.

Actmon	1
Risk	2

THIRD DAY.

GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.

Geraldine	1
Hurn	2

JEYPORE HANDICAP.

Emerald	1
Seringapatam	2

WELTER.

Salem Scudder	1
Risk	2

Time—1 min. 53 secs.

—*Madras Times.*

THE MEMORIAL GARDEN AT CAWNPORE.

SOME time ago we had occasion to refer in commendatory terms to the manner in which the City Magistrate was beautifying, and in other respects caring for the Residency, its venerable buildings, and the cemetery. It is not beyond our province, we think, if, in comparison with the care exercised by the authorities here, we contrast the apparent neglect in the supervision of an equally-to-be-remembered memento of the sad year 1857—*the Memorial Garden at Cawnpore*. Recent visitors to the spot thus report relative to the cemetery :—That the major portion of the tombs are sadly neglected, in many cases the inscriptions can with difficulty be deciphered, whilst in some instances the stones are defaced, and the inscriptions totally obliterated. Great care is apparent as regards the garden, its irrigation, and the choice shrubs and plants scattered through the grounds; but our informant says, that since Mr. Halsey's absence from the station, a laxity of control is apparent, and that it is high time the authorities of our neighbouring station should bestir themselves, and endeavour, in however small a degree, to emulate the vigilance of the officials of Lucknow, in the attention bestowed upon the old Residency. We trust some Cawnpore official will take an example by our City Magistrate, and at once set to work, have the cemetery placed in creditable order, and endeavour to see it is kept so. The tombs within the garden enclose the remains of many equally to be regretted gallant men, with Sir William Peel, of "Shannon" renown; whilst in remembrance of the women and children who repose within the garden boundaries, it behoves the town to see that no falling off in respect for the dead and their sacred resting place should at any time be a subject for comment. *Delhi Gazette.*

SIR COLLEY SCOTLAND.

(*Madras Times.*)

SEVENTEEN of the members of the deputation appointed to present Sir Colley Scotland with the farewell address of the Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants of Madras met Sir Colley Scotland at his house, at half past four o'clock on the evening of Saturday last, and Mr. Rungnada Moodelly, M.A., read the address, which was presented to Sir Colley in a handsome silver case.

Sir Colley Scotland replied as follows :—

DEAR SIRS,—This parting kind expression of the sentiments of the native community is welcomed from your hands as a most grateful testimonial. Had I followed my own inclination I would have asked to be allowed to leave without receiving the distinction of a publicly expressed assurance of the esteem of the community,—for I feel that I have merited nothing more than the recognition of having discharged the duties of my high judicial office faithfully and to the best of my ability, and endeavoured to do, as far as circumstances permitted, what my position required of me. But the form and earnestness in, and with which the public desire was conveyed, made it impossible to withhold my compliance, without being ungracious, and appearing to slight the proffered high and honourable compliment.

I now accept the address which, as the depicted representatives of the native community, you have done me the honour to present, with heartfelt gratification. It strengthens me in the consciousness of having been faithful to the great trust reposed in me; and affords one of the highest and most valued rewards next to that consciousness, that a Judge could possess, by the gracious assurance that my unremitting efforts to uphold the dignity of the Bench and fulfil my onerous duties have aided in elevating the administration of justice in public estimation, and secured the respect and confidence of all classes of the people in this Presidency. This great tribute of regard and approbation I shall cherish as the happiest recollection of my life.

The amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts was indeed a work of reform full of anxiety, and imposing heavy responsibility on me as Chief Justice. It is a happy satisfaction to find that my part in its accomplishment and in securing the continued successful working of the High Court, has gained for me so high a place in the esteem of the community. But, in expressing this feeling, I must not omit to acknowledge that a large measure of the success which has been achieved is due to the cordial co-operation of the able colleagues who have sat with me on the Bench of the High Court, and the respect, and great confidence which they have accorded to me; and also to the ready compliance of the practitioners of the Court. The concession of greater privileges to the native members of the Bar to which the address alludes in grateful terms, was owing to the deep conviction that the right to practice generally could not justly, and therefore ought not to be withheld from gentlemen who had received a high liberal education, and had proved their special qualifications by passing a strict examination and obtaining a University degree in law, until they had overcome their religious objections to travel by sea, and had gone through the formal course of keeping terms in England for about three years. I look back to the concession with satisfaction. The native pleaders have shown themselves now unworthy of sharing their extended privileges of advocacy with other members of the Bar. As a body they have, with, I believe, unrighteous and with fair ability, rendered their professional services to the public and with special advantage to the poorer class of native suitors; and they have continued to merit and receive from the other members of the Bar the good fellowship and respect in practice which was naturally to be expected from members of an honourable and liberal profession. The public appreciation of the concession expressed in the address adds greatly to the satisfaction derived from the benefits which have followed.

The kind notice taken of my manner and conduct to the native pleaders is more than I merited. I should have shown myself unworthy of my position, if I had made a difference in my bearing or mode of address, between them and the other members of the Bar. I have always thought it a duty, and earnestly endeavoured to show the utmost courtesy and consideration, consistent with the dignity of the Bench and the firm discharge of my duties, to the members of every grade of the profession alike, and it is a happiness to say that the respect and deference paid by the Bar generally to the Bench has made this duty easy and pleasurable. I hope I have not laid myself open to any just complaint of failure to act as I ought to have done in this respect towards any member of the profession. I am not sensible of having done anything to be regretted. But if I have ever so erred, or acted inadvertently in any other respect, without sufficient regard to what was due to the fair claims and deserts of either branch of the practitioners of the Court, I am sincerely conscious of this :—thatthe unknown shortcoming whatever it may be, is attributable solely to an anxious concern for those requirements of justice and interests of the public and suitors, which it is the imperative obligation of every Judge to regard as paramount to all other considerations.

I am very grateful for the recognition of my services in the office of Vice-Chancellor. The retrospect of my lengthened tenure of the office during the period of great progress referred to in the address, affords me the most pleasing recollections, and in the resolution and address which a few days ago I had the honour and happiness to receive from the Senate, I possess the most valued reward for all the aid that I have been able to render in the congenial work of native education.

I shall bid farewell to Madras with many regrets, and none will be more felt than that at not having been able to show more attention to the resident native gentlemen. While thanking you very much for the kind allowance which has been made for my short comings in this score, let me assure you that they have never been owing to any lack of goodwill and regard. I appreciate most gratefully the very kind feelings and hearty good wishes with which you bid me farewell. In absence, I shall retain a lasting concern in the welfare of Madras and her institutions, and derive much happiness from the remembrance of the friendships and associations formed during my service among you. The course of events in the administration of the government of the Presidency will be regarded with peculiar interest, and my earnest wish is that it may be my constant happiness to hear of the steady progress of moral and intellectual culture, and of the social improvement and contentment of the people throughout the country. Again, assuring you of the deep gratification that I derive from the high sentiments or esteem and approbation expressed in the adress, and thanking you personally for the favour you have done me in attending here to present the address, I say good-bye with the feelings and best wishes of a sincere friend.

After Sir Colley Scotland replied to the address, the native gentlemen were served with flowers and betel and nut.

BRAHMO MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR."

SIR,—Will you please enlighten me with the elucidation of the following questions by a foot-note in one of the early issues of your much esteemed journal? I and my friends are awaiting the appearance of the same with the greatest possible eagerness :—

1. Supposing that a Hindu marriage had been celebrated wherein both the bridegroom and the bride had not attained their age of adolescence; that the bridegroom, when arrived at manhood and properly educated, contracted a Brahmo inclination, to the disgust of his orthodox parents, wife, &c.; and that he was, therefore, cast out from the pale of Hindu society, his wife unwilling to follow him to his new abode of light and purity, would he, poor man, be permitted by the canon of the Brahmo Marriage Law to bless himself by remarriage according to the rights of his conscience ?*

2. Would the issue (if there were any) of his first marriage be not legitimate enough to inherit his property as his second marriage issue ?

3. The first question in a little modified form. Thinking that the supposed first marriage were not happy, even in the point of the congeniality of disposition; the bridegroom being a pure, *progressive* Brahmo, whereas the bride, a silly, stubborn and *repulsive* idolatress, every effort on the part of the former to reclaim and reform her proved *in toto* unsuccessful, would his second marriage as a Brahmo be recognized by the Brahmo Marriage Law as invalid and illegal ?

4. If you answer the third question in the negative, what would become of his first wife and her issue ?

The above, Mr. Editor, are my problems, which, being puzzled to solve to-day, I humbly refer to your wise consideration, trusting they will not be trifled with.—Yours faithfully,

B. VIATOR.

Bhasatram, the 21st October 1871.

* These questions betray a sad ignorance of the principles of true religion. A Brahmo *can not* leave his wife and contract a second marriage, simply because his wife would not come into him in any uncomfortable position to which he may have brought himself by his faith, or because she would not consent to be as progressive as he desires. A man that hankers after such marriage is no Brahmo. The Brahmo Marriage law recognizes no marriage.—ED. *I. M.*

THE SPIRITUAL WANTS OF MORAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DELHI GAZETTE."

I SHOULD like to be enlightened why Morar has been deprived of the services of a Chaplain of the Episcopal Church now upwards of seven months? Even up to the present date there is no certainty when one may be posted to this station. The solemnization of marriages and baptisms have during all this time been at a stand, as for burials one of the party in attendance reads the funeral service. I have understood that children who have not been received into the Church by public baptism cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven, and further in my career through life I have known that chaplains would not allow in such cases interment in consecrated ground. During the past seven months there have been several deaths of infants who have not received public baptism, and I would like to know what has become of their souls? To add to the above, it was notified in one of your late issues that the Bishop will not make a tour to this station or to any part of Central India this cold season! The chaplains that have for the last four or five years been temporarily posted to this station professed to be high Churchmen but one, and it is hoped we have by their transfer seen the last of Ritualism, and that the next may be from the old school. When I allude to Ritualism, I hereby assert that I have noticed some of the congregation on entering the Church bend one knee and sign themselves with the sign of the cross before entering their seats, &c. In the list of distribution of chaplains it is noticed that some stations, nothing to be compared in strength to this, more especially civil, could easily afford to allow of a transfer. The omission of this important requirement is most glaring, and if the higher circle whose voice could carry good weight are indifferent as to this spiritual want, I assure you the soldier is not. I am surprised this subject has not ere this been noticed in the proper quarter, and a rectification insisted upon. Our Sunday service has hitherto been very kindly taken by an officer of the Artillery, and his goodness is much appreciated, though the attendance is very small. Perhaps chaplains are averse to coming to this station owing to its unhealthiness. If this be the principal cause, then why keep European troops here?

I have to notice another much felt important want, this is a reading and prayer room for the soldiers, as also a scripture reader. It is hoped the Society will make it their duty to provide this station with one as early as may be practicable, who will be most thankfully welcomed.

A SOLDIER.

FIGHTS BETWEEN PRUSSIANS AND BAVARIANS AT METZ.—There has been a controversy of late in the German press with regard to a military scuffle that has taken place between Prussia and Bavarian regiments garrisoned in Metz. The first accounts representated the collision as a very serious affair, but patriotic papers at once indignantly contradicted it as casting a slur on the fraternal feeling of the united Germans. It appears, however, now that there has been not only a serious fight on a particular day, but a constant war between the garrisons, the soldiers climbing over the palisades and wounding one another with their sidearms. An unfortunate Bavarian officer, on attempting to interfere, had his sword broken in pieces and received a severe wound on his head. These particulars are supplied on the application of the *Franconian Courier* by an Imperial officer stationed in Metz, whose authority nobody thinks of questioning. To put a stop to the riot, the Bavarian regiments had to be exchanged into other garrisons—viz., Sedan and Chalons.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

THE personal statistics of the German Parliament now assembled show that the members represented classes to be the administrative officers, lawyers, and landed proprietors. Among the first and last of these the noble element preponderates. The assembly comprises 141 titled gentlemen, among whom there are no less than eleven princes, besides Prince Bismarck, who attends, not as a deputy, but as a Minister. There are eleven members of the high civil service, and fourteen who have held the rank of Ministers at various times and in various States. The military element is represented by forty-four officers, led by Field Marshal von Moltke; besides him there are eight officer deputies who have served in the late war. The schools and universities have furnished twenty-seven deputies, and the rival Churches eighteen, fifteen being Roman Catholics and one of these a bishop. The oldest member, M. von Francken berg Ludwigsdorff, born in 1785, has held his honourable post of senicrity for some time, and occupied it as early as twenty years ago, at the Constituent Parliament in Erfurt. Between his age and that of his youngest brother deputy there is a difference of exactly sixty years.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

GENERAL PALIKAO'S APOLOGY.

("TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 26.

THE future historian of the events through which France has been passing during the last 15 months will be embarrassed in his researches, not by any dearth of material, but by its abundance and its want of veracity. The mendacious publication of Count Benedetti is about to be followed by the history of General Palikao's administration of the War Office, by himself. It is called, "*Un Ministere de la Guerre de vingt-quatre jours du 10 Aout au 4 Septembre, 1870*, par le Général Cousin de Montauban, Comte de Palikao," and I have been favored with a proof copy. As unfortunately there is no charge made against the Prussian Government, there is nothing for Prince Bismarck to contradict, and the fact that some of the statements it contains may be denied by other Imperialists will not help to arrive at the truth. However, the General deserves our thanks for having added what he calls his "*contingent de verites*" to those with which we have already been favoured; and if everybody involved seems to have a different "*verite*" of his own upon all the important points, those are questions for them to settle among themselves with pen or pistol as they may think best. The book opens with an account of the quarrel which exists between General Trochu and the author in consequence of an essential difference in their recollections as to what happened upon a certain important occasion, and what they respectively said in regard to the destination of the army of Chalons, which, as the plan turned out ill, the defender of Paris thinks it better now to repudiate. Altogether, according to General Palikao, General Trochu must have been rather a disagreeable subordinate. "*Quelle part,*" he says, "*a la General a-t-il prise aux bouleversements de mes projets, je l'ignore encore,*" but it seems that Trochu and Prince Napoleon were carrying out some secret military plans of their own, which have now first come to light in consequence of the Prince's "letter to his calumniators," published a few days ago. "I was surprised," says our author, "to find, as, doubtless, were the Ministers ot the 9th of August, that political and military affairs were being secretly treated between his Imperial Highness and General Trochu, independently of the Regent and of the Council of Ministers" The loyalty of Count Palikao is very much shocked by the conspiracy thus revealed, and by the treachery of General Trochu in particular to his Imperial master, though his own notions of loyalty are remarkable for their *naiveté*, as illustrated in the following passage :—

"The Imperial family, whose Government I served with the same zeal and the same devotion that I have served the former Governments of my country, during the last events only employed my services at the last moment, and then with evident reluctance."

Perhaps the explanation of this curious disposition on the part of the Imperial family is to be found in the fact that they expected him to manifest some preference in their favour, as to zeal and devotion, over the other former Governments. It would be interesting to know how many different oaths of allegiance the General has taken in the exercise of his strict impartiality. His revelations are really so instructive and entertaining that it is with regret I find myself compelled to hurry over their leading features. Your readers will remember the memorable speech which he is reported to have made one evening on the receipt of a telegram from Metz, that "if he could publish the news he had received Paris would be illuminated." The actual words which gave rise to this report he narrates as follows :—"What I actually said was, 'If we obtain the least advantage, I will take care not to publish it, for Paris would certainly be illuminated the same evening, as happened when the false news arrived of the fall of Sebastopol.' However, considering the nature of the telegrams he was receiving from Metz, one can hardly wonder at the poor General taking a sanguine view of the position of affairs. While Bazaine was amusing himself at Metz during the bloody day of Gravelotte, at a safe and comfortable distance from that sanguinary scene, he found time to send to Palikao the following telegrams :—

"August 17.

"Yesterday, 16th, we had a very serious affair at Gravelotte. We had the advantage in the battle, but our losses are great. "17th.

"Yesterday during the whole day I engaged the Prussian army between Doncourt and Vionville. The enemy has been repulsed, and we have passed the night on the conquered positions. I have stopped the movement for some hours to complete my munitions. We have Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz before us."

"Verdun, 17th, 8 o'clock p.m.

"At 8 o'clock this evening the enemy has been repulsed along the whole line."

"Metz, 18th.

"In the affair of the 16th a battalion of the 73rd Regiment destroyed a regiment of Prussian Lancers, and took the standard."

This was, doubtless, the origin of the famous story of Prince Bismarck's White Cuirassiers being annihilated to a man, which the latter has since narrated like a fairy tale, but he does not give us the faintest clue to that still more brilliant effort of imagination, in which he described the Prussians "culbutés dans leurs carrières de Gravelotte," and the terrific rush of the French, unable to stop themselves as they came to the brink of the precipice, may come some day to be reproduced by some future Horace Vernet in the Gallery Versailles, but it is hardly fair that the German with whom the story originated should have neglected the opportunity which his book has afforded him, of alluding, however remotely, to this remarkable feat of the French army. The chapter devoted to excuses for the frauds committed by contractors for arms and munitions of war are very curious. "As at this juncture," says the General, "France was the carcass round which collected vultures in the shape of contractors, it was necessary to take severe measures to insure the quality of the arms purchased." It was, therefore, very particular as to the persons with whom he dealt. For instance, the Countess Van der Vyer, who contracted to furnish 200 Chassepots at 95 francs, and 1,810 Sniders at 76f. 25c., brought him a special letter of introduction from the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, and others, in the same way, were only accepted after such precautions as the exigencies of the moment demanded; and he feels no doubt in his own mind but that the late Commission of Inquiry, in its report upon the whole matter, should thus have alluded to his department :—"Impreuvoant dans les preparatifs, impuissant dans l'organization, incapable dans l'administration, le Ministere de la Guerre etait, au commencement de la Septembre, advenement de la par l'opinion." "Voila une Commission," bursts out the poor General, "qui me paye de cinquante ans de service de toute nature, et de vingt cinq jours de travail et de veilles, pour sauver le pays, par un brevet d'incapacité," and his early-earned laurels on the muddy flats of the Peiho return to his mind as he apostrophizes an ungrateful country, and reminds it that M. Thiers said in the Chamber on the 4th of March, 1870, that "the Chinese Campaign was a *chef d'œuvre*, and that he could not understand why the conqueror of Pekin was not made a Marshal." Perhaps in recalling this phrase to the President's mind he would hint that it is not too late. Why, indeed, should he not serve this Government "with the same zeal and the same devotion with which he has served former Governments?" After pointing out what a great mistake the *Plebiscite* of 1870 was, which showed the world that the French Army numbered only 210,000 men, the General enters upon a disquisition on the strategy which led to the disaster of Sedan, which is chiefly interesting because it brings out the fact that General MacMahon was opposed to it upon military grounds, but that M. Rouher, arriving at the Head-Quarters as Courcelles at the moment when the question of falling back on Paris according to MacMahon's plan was being discussed, "fit valoir au point de vué politique les motifs qu'il jugeait les plus serieux en faveur de la marche vers Bazaine, pour ne pas blesser l'opinion publique par l'abandon de l'armée de Metz;" and this brings us to Sedan itself, and to a difference to recollection between Palikao and Wimpffen, the assertion of the latter being that Palikao said, "Le plus grand embarras est aujourd'hui causé par l'Empereur, dont la situation exige des plus fausses." Instead of Palikao saying this, it seems that Wimpffen said it himself in a letter to Palikao beginning, "My dear General, I came, I saw, and I was conquered. Truly we little knew the state of the army of Marshal MacMahon, *et le grave inconvenient d'y avoir un Souverain—moi pour tenir a m'y rendre, et vous pour m'y envoyer.*" From this we see that the Imperialist training which has produced such brilliant results in Benedetti has not been altogether lost upon Wimpffen. The narrative of the events of the 3d and 4th of September is only surpassed in interest by the history which the General gives of the necklace which he brought from the Summer Palace at Pekin for the Empress, and to which he attributes the great aversion which, the General remarks, "Her Majesty always seemed to entertain for me;" and yet he left nothing undone to render himself agreeable to her. Knowing she might take offence if the necklace was worth many thousand francs, he was reported, he gave her a simple string of jade beads worth a few francs, which he took from a Mandarin, and not from the Emperor, and, knowing her devout character, he took the necessary precautions :—

"I had no doubt from the well-known piety of the Empress that such an object, though possessing no intrinsic value, would have much in her eyes as a fervent Christian." So he went to Monseigneur Mouly, the Bishop of Pekin, and

"I besought Monseigneur to give his first blessing to this chaplet, acquainting him with the name of the illustrious personage for whom I intended it."

But it was all of no avail. If the necklace had been the other one which the General disposed of in quite another direction, and which really was worth thousands, the Empress could not have looked more coldly upon the giver than when,

"In the presence of Count Walewski and the Countess I tendered to the Empress the homage of the religious *souvenir* of the expedition to China."

In the fullness of his confidence, the General, after this, takes us to Algiers to explain, in what he calls his "*pieces justificatives*," some of the incidents of his early life, over which there has always hung a doubt. Let us give him the benefit of it, and be more charitable than his ungrateful country. He also promises us another book on the Chinese Expedition, and perhaps, as late events have proved the danger of making rash statements, it would be well to remind him now of the protest which he made against the attack on the Peiho forts, which he pronounced an impossible undertaking, and which he was forced into by the threat that the English would have to perform the operation alone. If I mistake not, his protest was the only military which has since covered him with glory will be forthcoming, if he takes any more credit for it. After all, there is an innocence and simplicity in this work which leads me to think that this warning has been given to save one with the pleasing conviction that its author is one of the most honest and respectable members of that party to which he did lately, and perhaps does now, or probably will again, belong.

A letter is addressed to the meeting of the French Institute, at which a large sprinkling of Ministers in plain clothes, and of members in green embroidered coats were present. M. Thiers sat between MM. Remusat and Dufaure.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The easy digestibility of this Oil is one of its peculiar characteristics. In his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Drugs, Dr. Lethedy, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, observed : "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will stay for a longer time on the stomach than any other; it may be because of the care used in the preparation of it; he may get rid of certain acrid principles which we cannot recognise, but which are apt to disagree with the stomach." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers, Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE QUEEN.

THE *Court Journal* has the following :—A curious and most interesting scene took place in a cottage in Bushey Park the day previous to Her Majesty's departure for Balmoral. The cottage is inhabited by an old friend of Her Majesty when she was Princess Victoria, and its inmate, grown too infirm to leave the house, is frequently visited by the Queen without forewarning or ceremony. On the day referred to, the lady of the cottage had invited a friend of her own to lunch, and the guest had just sat down to table when the Queen was announced. Of course, great trepidation ensued. Her Majesty cannot by etiquette meet a stranger without previous arrangements, and the lady visitor was compelled to retire. After a while the Queen in the most kind and familiar manner, perceiving perhaps the natural embarrassment of her hostess, observed that her own visit must be shortened as she perceived a fly at the door, and was therefore led to suppose the arrival of a previous guest. "Oh, your Majesty, it is only a lady from Paris who had come to tell me of the last doings there," said the hostess in reply. "What! a lady from Paris! Just arrived! I should like much to hear her account of the state of the city," said the Queen. "Pray invite her to enter." Thereupon the lady was ushered into the Royal presence, and being a woman of the world, was soon quite at ease, told her stories with so much wit and gusto, ridiculing with such vivacity the "Princesses" of the Commune, that the Queen laughed heartily, and on taking leave declared that she had passed the most pleasant hour imaginable, and adding, moreover, that "laughter has so long been strange to her lips that it seemed almost a new sensation."—*Delhi Gazette.*

ENGINEERING IN THE NORTH OF INDIA.

THE following notes we find in *Engineering* for Oct. 27 :—The weir for the new Agra canal, which is under construction at Okhla, near Delhi, has been put to a severe test, as the waters of the Jumna rose far above any previously recorded height, and more than 120,000 cubic feet per second poured over the unfinished weir without damaging that structure. This weir has been watched with much interest as its design is novel, and quite new to the North-West Provinces, it being literally built on the fine sands of the Jumna without foundations. Here it is the custom to sink wells through the loose sands until they reach the solid, and on these as foundations to rest the weir, but in this case it is attempted to save time expense and time necessary for the sinking of these wells, and thus to cheapen and facilitate the construction of the work. The weir itself consists of two parallel walls about 30 ft. apart, protected at the upper and lower sides by great quantities of stone thrown into the river, and rested into regular slopes, the space between the walls being also filled with similar material. This system has been introduced into these provinces by the chief engineer of irrigation, Colonel Crofton.

Mr. W. Sanderson, one of the civil engineers who came to India for Government in 1868, but who has since left the Public Works service, has been engaged for some time in making experiments with the object of trying the possibility of utilising the abundant water power of the Indian hills for the purpose of propelling or hauling trains on light mountain railways up to the various sanataria. The idea is novel, and well deserving of attention. The water power which could be gained in the Himalayan mountains is enormous, and the annual rainfall is so immense, and the facilities for tanking it up in the lakes and gorges of these noble hills are very great. Strange that with such vast burning plains below more attention has not been called to the storing of water in the mountains, and that year after year the 150 or more inches of rain which fall upon these towering peaks should be allowed to pass away uselessly to the ocean. Vast, indeed, is the field which this mighty Empire presents to the engineer, and wide and promising is the scope for investment of capital, but somehow indecision and inaction (the offspring of routine and official circumlocution) step in, and cast a dark and discouraging shadow over the pathway of the advancing spirit of progress, and one who should move along with courage and confidence comes with a faltering step and a hesitating manner.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS NEED ONLY A SINGLE trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin medicaments. Be the annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtue of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attend strictly to the accompanying directions as propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business confined to his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable: for the man of pleasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

NOTICES.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS,

HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best	27	23 0	26 0
Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Reliqht ...	30	25 0	28 0
	33	28 0	32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong; Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33	45 0	48 0
	36	45 0	50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Rivetted Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket.	24	53 0	58 0
	26	58 0	64 0
Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	30	68 0	75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, with and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20	19 8	21 0
	22	22 0	25 0
	24	23 8	26 0
CASH BAGS—Brown Leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag		6 12	7 12
		9 12	12 0
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather. ...		2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks		4 12	5 8
		5 12	6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours ...		13 0	14 0
		18 0	20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best canvased Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms		9 0	10 0
		13 8	15 0

COLLARS.

West End	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare			
Dux			
Pall Mall			
Hay Market			
West End	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8
Dux			

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each	5 8	6 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat Lain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Woys, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast Colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs.	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c.	each	7 8	8 8
A special material for India ...	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 8	8 8

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real Indian Gauze	six	30 0	36 0